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THE RECORD.

Voters of Cameron! Did Dr. Smith Serve Your Interests.

Read, Reflect and Vote Your Convictions.

CLOSING HOURS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, July 1, 1897.

HARRISBURG, July 1st, 1897.—The closing hours of the session were exhausting in the extreme. After an all-night session that taxed the physical and mental energies of the members to the uttermost, the first streaks of gray dawn shone through the stained glass windows of Grace Church, only to find two of the most important bills of the present session still unacted upon. These were the General Appropriation bill, involving an expenditure of something like $16,000,000, and the Omnibus Beer and Whisky bill, framed for the purpose of returning to the State about $2,500,000 in the next two years.

The Conference Committee having the Revenue bill in charge, made a report about 9:00 o'clock. It was a modification of the previous measure and increased the tax upon large breweries from $1,000 to $6,000 per annum, besides making other material changes. The fair-minded members of the House that had honestly differed upon the provisions of the original act accepted this as a reasonable solution to the problem. The act was not perfect—when has any new revenue measure been so?—but it was the best that could be evolved under the circumstances.

It was evident, however, that the professional agents were at work, and that a conspiracy was on foot to defeat the bill. Word came from the executive mansion, in a semi-official way, that if this Revenue bill was defeated the Governor would be reluctantly compelled to veto all of the appropriations for private charities. But this did not deter the conspirators from attempting to carry out their nefarious scheme. Word was ingeniously carried to some of the wobbling Senators that $300 was being paid for each vote for the measure. The absolute falsity of the charge was apparent, and the agents found that they had overplayed their part. Every honorable means was taken to pass the bill. State Chairman Elkin, with the future of the party in mind, impressed upon the members the disaster that would be caused by depriving the charities of their needed money.

MAGEE AND FLINN ASSIST.

Senators Magee and Flinn, with a manliness that did them honor, refused to join in the scheme to defeat the bill and joined with Senators Durham and Andrews in urging its passage. The climax came when Speaker Boyer left the chair and made a splendid speech urging the House to pass the bill. The fact that this was only the second time that Mr. Boyer has left the chair to speak on a pending measure forcibly impressed itself upon his hearers. He was received with cheers and the success of the bill was assured. It passed by a vote of 119 to 69, and the honor of the State and of the party was saved.

The names of those who voted against a liquor bill when its defeat threatened the public schools and the charities of the State, should be carefully preserved by the voters of the Commonwealth. This roll is as follows:

Abrams, Ackerman, Barker, Bell, H.; Graber, Bittinger, Britton, Brophy, Carson, Chrisman, Clarency, Coray, Creasy, Crothers, Cutshall, Dixon, Ellis, Graham, Griffiths, Hoy, R. R.; Kaylor, Kehler, Kerkslager, Kerr, Kessler, Kramlich, Kratz, Lennon, Lloyd, Long, Loden, Maple, Maust, Miller, Clarence B.; Mong, Morahan, Morrow, Matthew M.; Muhlbronner, North, Orme, Phelps, Place, Powell, Reinhard, Rhoads, Geo. W.; Rhode, Cyrus J.; Rice, Riebel, Riley, Savage, Seidel, Sexton, Shane; Simon, Singer, SMITH, S. S.; Spatz, Stradling, Stranahan, Tipton, Todd, Weible, Weiler, Welliver, Williams, Geo. W.; Wilson, John S.; and Witman—69.

Representative Voorhees was one of those who took the peanut politicians to task.

SCORED BY VOORHEES.

He said: "I have no sympathy with those people, whether they are of the "Seventy-Six," or any other organization, that want to use this revenue measure for factional or partisan purposes. I have declined to be a party to any scheme that would defeat this Beer bill and thus leave the charities of this State without a cent of money for the next two years. They argued that Mr. Quay would be held responsible for the conduct of this Legislature and that if they defeat the liquor bills and thus prevent the charities from getting any money Mr. Quay will be held responsible.

I want to say that while I have been against him and am against him now, I will never consent to any such scheme. I expect to continue to fight Mr. Quay, but I propose to fight him fair and not at the expense of the charitable institutions of the State. This bill is a good one I believe in taxing liquor and in taxing it for all it will bear. I believe it is very fitting that the liquor interests that fill our charitable institutions should be compelled to support them."

HON. CHARLES W. STONE,
Republican candidate for Representative-in-Congress.

BILL'S PROVISIONS.

The amended bill provides that brewers, the production of whose brewery in the preceding year was less than 1000 barrels, shall pay $250; 1000 barrels and less than 2000 barrels, $300; 2000 barrels and less than 3000, $400; 3000 barrels and less than 5000, $500; 5000 barrels and less than 10,000, $750; 10,000 barrels and less than 20,000, $1000; 20,000 barrels and less than 30,000, $1,250; 30,000 barrels and less than 40,000, $1,500; 40,000 barrels and less than 50,000, $1,750; 50,000 barrels and less than 60,000, $2,000; 60,000 barrels and less than 70,000, $2,250; 70,000 barrels and less than 80,000, $2,500; 80,000 barrels and less than 90,000, $2,750; 90,000 barrels and less than 100,000, $3,000; 100,000 barrels and less than 150,000, $4,000; 150,000 barrels and less than 200,000 $4,500; 200,000 barrels and less than 300,000, $5,000; all in excess of 300,000 barrels, $6,000; brewers licensed by State Treasurer under existing law to pay according to the foregoing classification.

Distillers shall pay annually a license fee according to the following classification: Distillers, the production of whose distilleries in the preceding year was less than 50 barrels, shall pay $100; 50 barrels and less than 100 barrels, $200; 100 barrels and less than 200, $250; 200 barrels and less than 300, $300; 300 barrels and less than 400, $400; 400 barrels and less than 500, $500; 500 barrels and less than 3000, $1,000; 3000 barrels and less than 5000, $1,250; 5000 barrels and less than 10,000, $1,500; 10,000 barrels and less than 20,000, $1,750; all in excess of 20,000 barrels, $2,000.

Bottlers shall pay according to the following classification; $500 in cities of the first and second classes; $350 in cities of the third class and all other cities; $250 in boroughs; $125 in townships.

Wholesale dealers shall pay according to the following classification: $1,000 in cities of the first and second classes; $500 in cities of the third class and all other cities; $200 in boroughs; $100 in townships.

FOREIGN INSURANCE TAX.

The conference report on the foreign insurance tax bill was adopted by a vote of 141 yeas to 12 nays. The Senate amendments which increased the tax upon all insurance companies transacting business in Pennsylvania, but organized under the laws of the several States of the United States other than the State of Pennsylvania, and foreign countries, were stricken out, leaving the tax 2 per cent., as at present. It is also agreed to increase the taxes upon banks and savings institutions, also to lay a tax upon all express companies, which heretofore have practically escaped taxation.

[This measure passed the House by a vote of 141 for and 12 against. The member from Cameron voted against the bill. See Legislative Record, 1897, page 3,712.]

When the General Appropriation bill came up for final passage in the House these patriotic agents tried to defeat it in the hope that an extra session of the Legislature would be necessary and that Mr. Quay would be held responsible for it. They went among some of the week-kneed and avaricious members and told them what a desirable thing it would be to obtain the extra $500, but this scheme failed, too, and the schemers retreated from the House after a day of failures.

[This measure passed the House by a vote of 132 to 47—Dr. Smith voting "no." This measure carried with it the appropriation of $11,000,000 for the support of the public schools for two years, the salaries of every State official, the Judges of all our courts, as well as every State department. Had it failed to pass the Governor would have been compelled to call an extra session of the Legislature. Was Dr. Smith voting in your interest, or was he after that extra $500 salary? See Legislative Record, 1897, page 2,949.]

Lloyd's Long Range Forecast of the Weather FOR EMPORIUM AND VICINITY.

FRIDAY, - Rain; warmer; easterly winds.

SATURDAY, Cloudy, probably clearing during afternoon or night; west winds; cooler. SUNDAY, Probably fair and cool.

Jubilee.

We are having a jubilee at our store every day. In one day nine of the beautiful women of our town looked over our assortment of stationery, window shades and wall paper, showering us with compliments, upon our beautiful store room and stock of goods. THANKS. We do not know how many more beautiful women did the looking and said nothing. We do know that every man, woman and child in this county could do it and be convinced just as the nine were. We are always pleased to see "lookers" and just now especially so, for the assortments are full, generous and at their best of things useful and things beautiful. Look them over and ask questions. You may save money by it. We desire to call your attention especially to our juvenile books, books that you are paying agents one dollar for, we can furnish you at twenty-five cents. Take note of this when you are purchasing your Christmas books. Leave your order with us for The Ladies Home Journal, a magazine for the ladies. We can get you any paper, book or magazine published by leaving your order with us, you would find it at our store instead of the postoffice. Let us furnish you with your reading matter as well as your writing paper.

Fourth Street.

H. S. LLOYD.

An Old Line Democrat for Mullin.

HON. H. H. MULLIN,
Emporium, Pa.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have been a strict Democrat all my life and seldom vote for a Republican. I have labored zealously for the election of my party's candidates, but I cannot see a neighbor and a friend misrepresented without resenting the wrong. I shall give you my support, for I know you are a gentleman who always labors for the advancement of your fellow men and never stops to ask whether they are Democrats or Republicans—as many poor men in this county can testify to. I wish you success and as far as lies within my power I shall assist in your election. I am in my 74th year, served in the Mexican war and the late rebellion and I know you have always assisted old soldiers and they should help you. The people of Cameron county should send a man to the Legislature who will serve them as you can and will.

SAMUEL SHADMAN,
First Lieut. Co. H, Fifth Penn'a Reserves.

Emporium, Pa., Nov. 2, 1898.

Beautiful Record.

Public officials are but the servants of the people and the watchfulness that these officials show in looking after the interests of their constituents determines their worth. This is especially true of a member of the Legislature. The first duty of a member of the Legislature towards his constituents is to be promptly on hand at every one of its sessions in order that he may acquaint himself with every detail of the work. Another duty equally important is to work and vote for every bill that may enhance the interests of his community and to vote and work against every bill that works harm to the people who placed him there. What has been the record of our last member of the Legislature on these points?

On the House bill No 123, "An Act providing for the ordinary expenses of the Executive, Judicial and Legislative Departments, interest on the public debt, and *for the support of the public schools for the two fiscal years, etc.*" 47 votes were cast against it. Our member, HON. SYLVESTER S. SMITH, was one of them. Was this in the interest of the people? See Legislative Record, Page 3,727.

House bill, No. 539, "An Act to provide revenue, and regulate the sale of malt and brewed liquors, etc." In order that our public schools and charitable institutions might not suffer this bill was introduced to raise revenue and compel the great brewers of the State to pay their proportion of revenue It is conceded by everybody that the township and borough hotel keepers pay their share of license, but the extensive brewers of the State do not, and these are the men that have made more money in the last ten years than any other class of business men. 71 votes were cast against this bill on final passage. Our member of the Legislature, Hon. Sylvester S. Smith, voted against it. See Legislative Record, page 3,710.

House bill, No. 620, "An Act to provide revenue by taxation." This bill levies a four mill tax upon express companies, foreign insurance companies and individuals having large amounts of capital invested and at interest, and upon the capital stock of banks and savings institutions. So unanimous was the House on this bill, irrespective of party, that but twelve (12) votes were cast against it. Our member of the Legislature was one of the 12. See Legislative Record, 1897, page 3,712.

Can any man of ordinary intelligence see where these are votes with the people as against the trusts and corporations?

We see here outlined the policy of Dr. Smith in the last Legislature. Do you want a man to represent you in the next General Assembly who votes in the interests of trusts and corporations; who votes to maintain the giant liquor monopoly at the highest rate of profit at the expense of higher morals, higher education and better citizenship; who votes to deprive the hand of charity of the means of its angelic mission and to curtail the advance of civilization by divesting our public schools of the possibilities of their existence?

If you elect Sylvester S. Smith and approve of his policy, we have not, neither should the people have any complaint; they have wrought out their own destiny and should not groan if the burden be heavy upon them.

16 PAGES.

NOTICE.

My entire time being devoted to the political canvass for the Legislature, it is utterly impossible for me to fill the position as editor of the PRESS, therefore from this date, until further notice, I shall not be held responsible for anything that may appear in its columns.

H. H. MULLIN.

Emporium, Pa., Oct. 13th, 1898.

What Did He Do?

Editor Press:—

When Hon. H. H. Mullin was a member of the Legislature from Cameron county, what did he do?

He voted against trusts every chance he had and he labored all the time, in season and out, for the benefit of the poor man, the laboring man, on whose shoulders rest this, as every other Commonwealth. Mr. Mullin introduced the "Homestead Act," which was known as the "Bill of Mullin, of Cameron." There are thousands of acres of public lands untaxed in Pennsylvania and this bill provided for the free distribution of this land in parcels of 40 and 60 acres among poor men who would improve the land, and at the end of five years pay five dollars for a deed, free and clear, from the county.

This bill Mullin, of Cameron, introduced, and passed through both Houses, against strong opposition. That the "Homestead Bill" was vetoed by the Governor, through a misapprehension as to its terms, after the Legislature had adjourned, is no fault of Mr. Mullin's.

Now, the Hon. S. S. Smith, the Democratic nominee has also served one term in the State Legislature. What did he do? What bills did he introduce? What bills did he champion through even a single reading or reference? None! Not a bill! What did he do?

Well, he voted against the passage of "An Act to provide revenue and regulate the sale of malt, brewed, vinous and spiritous liquors, or any admixture thereof."—*House Journal, 1897, Vol. 2, Page 2,904.*

And, the Hon. S. S. Smith voted against the passage of "An Act to provide revenue by taxation," of Banking Corporations and Express Companies doing business in this State.—*Ibid, Page 2,908.*

And, It is recorded on page 2,949 of the House Journal for 1897, that S. S. Smith voted against "An Act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Executive, Judicial and Legislative departments of the Commonwealth, support of the public schools and unpaid bills."

And the Hon. S. S. Smith voted against the bill to close the liquor establishments of Pennsylvania on Memorial Day, that day almost as sacred as the Sabbath. See Legislative Record, page 1,100.

And the Hon. S. S. Smith voted against the bill entitled "An Act to allow the common school houses to be used for Sabbath Schools and for religious services." The bill passed by a vote of 101 to 45, yet Dr. Smith voted "no." Did he represent you, christian fellow citizens, when he voted to prevent the dear children from congregating at the little red school house to sing songs of praise and listen to the teachings of truth? How many communities in this Commonwealth would have been debarred from assembling to worship God had this desire of your member from Cameron been upheld by the majority of the Legislators? Many sections of this State are compelled to depend upon their school houses in which to hold religious worship. Why should they be denied the privilege? They should not be denied the privilege and a great majority of the citizens did not so believe.

The life of this great Nation depends greatly on the little red school house. Dr. Smith did not so believe when he voted against allowing the use of any public school house for religious worship. See his vote recorded in Legislative Record, page 1,419.

TRUTH.

Gibson, Oct. 31st, 1898.

Parsonage Robbed.

While the Rev. T. B. Downey was at Vespers Sunday evening, sneak thieves effected an entrance to St. Marks rectory where they stole a gold watch belonging to the housekeeper, a gold pen of Rev. Downey's and the church collections for that day. We earnestly hope that the parties who were so depraved as to commit a trick of this kind, will shortly be apprehended by the proper authorities.

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

Published Every Thursday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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ADVERTISING RATES:

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Rates by the year, or for six or three months, are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application.

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, $2; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per square.

Local notices 10 cents per line for one insertion; 5 cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.

Obituary notices over five lines, 10 cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

Business cards, five lines or less, $5 per year; over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising.

No local inserted for less than 75 cents per issue.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the PRESS is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW PRINTING.

No paper will be discontinued ntil arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

The trolley has emancipated the car horse, and before many years will release the camel in Africa from his ancient thraldom. Steam and the electric current are powerful workers in the field of philanthropy.

Gen. Denver, the man after whom the Colorado city was named, is still living. It has been his good fortune to see his namesake expand from the status of a frontier village to the dignity of a hustling western city, with a population of 170,000.

The three prizes offered by the Century company for the best stories written by college graduates of 1897 have all been won by young women. In times of expansion the young men have to hustle in the production of history instead of romance.

Theodore Camp, of Mount Vernon, N. Y., has been teaching school for over 62 years, and now, although in the eighty-first year of his age, is still energetic, and seems to have a deeper interest than ever in his class of boys and their studies.

If Spain had only stopped to think that there are in this country 240,698 public schoolhouses and 14,465,370 children in the public schools, it would have chosen some other antagonist. The difference in the men behind the guns began in the schoolrooms.

The laborers who built the pyramids did not work under such disadvantages as have long been attributed to them. Recent research shows that they had solid and tubular drills and lathe tools. The drills were set with jewels and cut into the rocks with keenness and accuracy.

William Barclay Parsons, the chief engineer of the American syndicate that is to construct a railroad between Hong-Kong and Han Kow, has sailed for China to look over the ground and have the preliminary surveys made. The line will be 650 miles long and will be strictly American made.

The American scientists are anxious to undertake a botanical exploration of the island of Puerto Rico, and an expedition has already been organized for the work. The Yankee is never easy in his mind until he knows all about the natural flora of every part of the country in which he lives and pays taxes.

Observations made at the Massachusetts agricultural experiment station show that 80 per cent. of the food of the ungainly and repulsive-looking toad is made up of insects injurious to agriculture. The toad is an especial enemy of the army worm, the cutworm, and greenhouse pests generally, and does a lot of good in its modest way.

Germany maintains 40 commercial schools and 13 textile schools as an aid to its manufacturing interests, and in this connection it is interesting to note that during the past quarter of a century that country has increased its manufactures ten times. The fostering of industries is one of the prime necessities of a nation's progress.

Miss Lotta Burns, famed as the "mother of Klondike," having been the first white woman to live at Dawson, took her bicycle with her on her last trip to that place. She had no sooner landed in Dawson than scores of miners were bidding for it. The offers went up until they reached $700, when a young man named McWilliams became the owner of the first wheel ever seen in the Klondike.

A report comes hurtling down the pike from Havana that the Cubans are disposed to resist the United States authorities. The further claim is made that the Spaniards would have prolonged the war indefinitely had they known the true condition of Shafter's army. These are interesting topics for country debating societies to wrangle over, but the probabilities are quite strong that both Cuba and Spain have had all the fighting they are likely to want for the next 50 years.

Three different recommendations as to the size at which a regular army should be put will reach Congress at its coming session, from high quarters. Gen. Miles will say [illegible] should number about one soldier [illegible] every 1,000 of the country's population, which would make the army number [illegible],000 at the present time. Secretary [illegible] will favor 75,000, and Chairman [illegible] of the house military committee, will introduce a bill calling for 100,000. A regular army large enough to meet all the immediate needs of the nation will probably be provided.

WHAT THE PARTY DESERVES.

The Republicans Have Won a Good Claim Upon the People for Their Support.

Little more than a year ago the republican administration and congress staked everything on the soundness of their conviction regarding the true remedy for business prostration. The second year of an administration always brings political low tide. If, added to that perennial tendency toward reaction, there should be failure to perform the promises of the party, failure to discharge the chief duty for which it was intrusted with power, the public disappointment might be expected to produce reverses. To republican leaders the duty was then plain, and also the fact that responsibility would fall upon the party in power if the methods employed for the restoration of general prosperity should prove mistaken or insufficient. It was earnestly urged by the advocates of various monetary theories that nothing could bring prosperity unless their theories were adopted. Some said that nothing would serve but free coinage of silver; others nothing would answer but retirement of greenbacks and substitution of bank notes, without limit or with more or less freedom. The republican party believed the one thing necessary was to restore protection of home industries and an adequate revenue, and with a full sense of its responsibility acted on that conviction.

The state of business and of industries to-day shows how far this course has been justified. It is not necessary here to recapitulate well-known facts. Since June, 1897, the month before the new tariff was enacted, the volume of business throughout the country has increased more than $1,000,000,000 in a month, and has come to exceed by from ten to fifteen per cent. the largest business ever done at the same season in the most prosperous of past years. The number of hands employed in the various industries has increased greatly—in the iron industry about a quarter, in some others more and in others less, but on the whole so largely that earnings and expenditures of the working people have everywhere expanded more than was expected by the most sanguine. Meanwhile heavy crops have also added to the prosperity of the millions of farmers and those dependent on them.

The republican party would not be discharging its duties to the country if it did not earnestly appeal to the people to uphold a national policy which has so completely surprised its adversaries and even surpassed the hopes of most of its adherents. It is not in order to maintain that nothing else remains to be done, that the public prosperity cannot be further promoted by reforms in the currency or elsewhere. But it is the duty of the party to show that the course it selected as the one necessary above all others has been abundantly justified by events, and it may with abundant reason claim that the party which has thus wisely discharged its duty in the past shall be trusted to deal with other problems that may concern the general welfare.

The right of the party to public confidence and support has been greatly increased by the honorable negotiations which preceded war and enlisted for the country the admiration of civilized nations by the great foresight and energy of preparations for war which made it the shortest and cheapest struggle of modern history in proportion to its vast results; by the wise and resolute leadership which brought it to a victorious close, with the least expenditure of lives and resources, and with such honor to American arms that the nation has taken a new place in the world. All this accomplished, in unwavering accordance with the pledges given in the platform upon which President McKinley was elected, deserves from the country hearty support for the president in completing the work and securing its results for the nation. Errors there have been, and no nation long without experience in war ever entered upon an important struggle without many mistakes; but the same fidelity and wisdom which have brought the main result so quickly and so cheaply for the country may with reason be expected to apply without hesitation or needless delay those reforms which experience has shown to be necessary. The government, which has far surpassed all expectations, both in domestic and foreign emergencies, is not one which the people can with wisdom or fairness fail to uphold.—N. Y. Tribune.

Renegade Democrats.

The country is still standing on its arms, waiting to see whether Spain will yield to its demands or force it into war again. But the democrats of New York refuse to discuss national affairs. They turn sullenly to "state issues." The national good or evil with which the situation is fraught is immeasurable; yet the New York democrats deprecate consideration of that question and profess to be absorbed in "state issues." There is still before the country, kept there by renewed declarations for free silver on the part of nine-tenths of the democracy, a financial issue that the supporters of honest money say threatens national dishonor and commercial disaster, and the democracy says is the only national salvation. But the New York democrats slink from mentioning it, and say that "state issues" alone are properly before the public. Yet in this election there are to be chosen in the state of New York 34 members of the house of representatives, nearly a tenth of the house, and one of New York's two senators. Was there ever so pusillanimous a flight from the political defense of a nation, as the party of the renegades sees it, or so shamefaced an avoidance of a party's attitude upon the great national questions?—N. Y. Sun.

CHANCES IN CONGRESS.

The Outlook for the Democrats in the Coming Contest Is Not Very Promising.

The Louisville Courier-Journal is a pretty earnest democratic newspaper. But evidently its Washington correspondent has no hope of democratic success in the coming congressional contests. He has been looking the ground over very carefully, and, while he is confident there will be some increase of democratic strength in the house of representatives, he cannot figure out a majority for his side. The present house stands:

Republicans	199
Democrats	132
Populists	19
Silver republicans	7
Total	357

Thus the republicans have a clear majority over all opposing forces of 41. On all party questions except those relating to the currency the silver republicans act with the other republicans, so that the party strength is practically 206, or a majority of 48 over the opposition.

The Courier-Journal correspondent, carefully considering the chances, comes to the conclusion that democratic gains can be expected from the following states:

New York	6	Maryland	2
Illinois	6	North Carolina	2
Indiana	3	Texas	1
Ohio	6	Virginia	1
Pennsylvania	6	West Virginia	2
New Jersey	1	Total	38
Alabama	2		
Kentucky	2		

"It is believed," he adds, "that the democrats will sustain losses in the extreme west, but to what extent is mere conjecture, and at this time there is not sufficient information in the possession of anyone to form a reliable opinion." The fact is that the drift in the west of late has been steadily away from the democratic party, and the returns next month from that locality are likely to be a surprising revelation to those who have counted on republican reverses. In the east, too, the democratic dalliance with Bryanism is pretty certain to cost the party dear, for the great mass of the people are ready to stamp upon the Chicago platform with greater emphasis than they did in 1896. However, giving the correspondent all he claims, it will be seen that he falls somewhat short of making out a democratic majority in the next house.

On the other hand, republicans will show timely prudence by recognizing the possibility of substantial democratic gains unless proper effort is made to defeat them. Senator Hanna, of Ohio, chairman of the republican national committee, and one of the most competent and alert of political managers, has pointed out some of the dangers ahead. When asked for his views he said:

"You will see the exact situation of the campaign at present when I recall to you that in 1896 there were 60 congressional districts in which members were elected by a majority of less than 1,000 votes. This was true of democrats as well as republicans. The majority of these districts were carried by less than 500 plurality, and you can see at once how important it is to arouse interest and activity in these districts. The republicans must not let the democrats get ahead of them in work."

It is in these close districts that the democrats will put forth especial effort, and there they must be watched and their schemes frustrated. Overconfidence and lack of vigilance may endanger republican supremacy in congress. But with the conditions so clearly understood, with the people aroused as they have not been in a generation by the glorious results of the war, and with patriotic indignation at the cowardly and semitreasonable attitude of a large portion of the democratic party with regard to the conduct of the war and the great and inspiring issues now confronting the nation, voters should not hesitate in giving their support to an administration which represents the noblest American purposes. The way to strengthen the hands of President McKinley and assure the forward march of the United States along the path of its splendid destiny is to send to the house of representatives a strong majority in close sympathy with the administration's views.—Troy Times.

Collapse of Free Silver.

The democratic managers who are trying to run the western end of the party in the interest of free silver would do well to ponder on the complete collapse of the cause in the east. Nearly all the democratic conventions and candidates in that section of the country are either ignoring the subject or coming out frankly against the Chicago platform. The Baltimore Sun prints an interview with Mr. R. B. Tippett, democratic nominee for congress in the Second Maryland district, embracing part of the city of Baltimore, in which he says: "In order that there may be no misapprehension as to my position on the financial question, should the same be made an issue in this campaign, I wish to say that I am absolutely in favor of the gold standard." In like manner Mr. F. C. Stevens, of Attica, N. Y., in declining the democratic nomination for state senator, assigns as a reason "the adoption of new ideas and principles to which I cannot conscientiously subscribe," and cites the free silver plank of the Chicago platform as one. And so the lost cause continues to lose.—Indianapolis Journal.

☞Mr. F. W. Bruington, formerly of Atlantic, and one of the active working republicans of Iowa, is now located at Macon, Col. He is still a gold standard republican of the most determined character, and he is keeping his eyes open to discover the effect of gold standard rule in the silver states. He writes the Register that "there never has been a time when there was such a demand for labor in Colorado, the unskilled labor of the masses and the skilled labor of the artisan." He writes that the demand for labor also extends over Montana and all the other mountain silver states.—Iowa State Register.

TO VOTERS FOR M'KINLEY.

Is There Any Cause for Regret to Those Who Helped Make Him President?

The Journal addresses itself to the men who voted for William McKinley in November, 1896. The most of you who did so were confident that it was the best thing to do; a few were not so confident, but they followed the advice of others.

Speaking to the mass of the men who voted for President McKinley in 1896, we ask: Do you regret it—you who desired better times, confidence in business and better employment—do you regret that you helped to elect William McKinley president? We urge every voter for McKinley in 1896 who reads this to ask himself: Do I regret voting for McKinley?

There may be a few who have regrets, but the number is exceedingly small. A few may be vexed about insignificant matters like the making of a postmaster, but when it comes to the large affairs of a great nation, if there are any McKinley voters who are dissatisfied, republican committees do not find them.

There should be no dissatisfaction. The McKinley administration and the party in accord with him have done thus far all that they promised to do during the canvass of 1896. They have restored confidence to business by assuring the country that no distracting sixteen-to-one scheme shall paralyze business while they are in power. This confidence has caused the expansion of business, a rapid recovery of every important industry in the land, and a general prosperity has succeeded widespread depression. Not one man in a thousand who voted for William McKinley will deny these things. Such being the case, do you, McKinley voters, desire these conditions to continue? If you do, you must go to the polls and approve them by voting for representatives who have aided the president.

And the war—can there be any men who voted for William McKinley who do not approve the course the president has pursued, the courage and wisdom with which he resisted unwise action by congress, the vigor with which he caused the war to be prosecuted when once begun, and his statesmanship displayed in forcing the terms of peace? There may be such, but if there are they successfully keep the secret to themselves, as if ashamed of it. It is fair to assume that 99 out of every 100 men who voted for McKinley in 1896 most cordially approve the general conduct of the war. It is possible that the McKinley voters who have been so zealous in encouraging enlistments, and who have shouted themselves out of voice over brilliant victories, have so suddenly lost their interest in these glorious achievements that they will neglect to vote for Overstreet, Landis, Faris and other representatives who have backed the president? The Journal does not believe the McKinley voters in Indiana are that kind of men.—Indianapolis Journal.

THE PEOPLE SHOULD KNOW.

Democrats Are Villifying and Slandering the President and His Supporters.

One danger confronts the republican party—it is just as well to be frank about these matters—a bare possibility that the people may not fully understand the momentous importance of their going to the polls and casting their ballots on election day. Once they realize this there is no longer cause for apprehension.

The administration of President McKinley is attacked by the democrats through villification, misrepresentation and direct falsehood. The glory of our arms, of which the people are so proud, is being smirched by scandal mongers, uncontrolled by conscience and unfettered by facts. The whole policy of progression outlined as the logical sequence of our conquests is menaced by these political desperadoes fighting under the guise of democrats. They are out on a wrecking cruise, with the black flag flying, and the proper way to meet them is with steady broadsides of loyal republican ballots.

Col. Roosevelt, in his Carnegie hall speech, put the case strongly when he truthfully told his heroes that if the men who are opposing and denouncing the president and his policy secure a victory at the polls that victory will be interpreted abroad as a repudiation of the war from which we have just emerged so triumphantly. It will strengthen the hand of our enemies, give life to foreign jealousy and intrigue and endanger every great result achieved by our army and navy.

The war was the people's war; its results are the people's glorification. The issue involves more than partizanism, it involves patriotism. Once having awakened to a realization of the menace to their interests and the glory of their flag, the people will rise in their might and rally to the support of the country in peace with the same loyalty as in war.

That is why the case is thus frankly and openly put before them—that they may see their duty. Having seen it, there is no question of their doing it fully and faithfully.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

☞The democratic attempt to make a campaign issue out of alleged mismanagement of the war in providing for the soldiers has reacted. The speech of Capt. Allen, of the One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Indiana, himself a democrat, vigorously denouncing the whole business, was a body blow, while the statements of Gens. Wheeler, Lee and others before the investigating commission have demonstrated that in a very large measure the charges are the disreputable untruths of yellow journalism.—Indianapolis Journal.

ALWAYS AGAINST WAR.

Democrats Have Always Sulked in the Rear at Critical Times.

The issues of the approaching congressional election are sufficiently defined to show that the democratic party intends to oppose not only the conduct and management of the war but the policies necessary to harvest its fruits. This is not the first time the party has taken this position. It did so in every election that occurred during the civil war. The democratic state conventions of 1862 attacked the conduct of the war and Abraham Lincoln by name. It was the second year of his administration and of the war, an "off year" in politics, and they hoped to succeed. They elected only 75 members out of 186. The republicans, the war party, had a clear majority of 25, which was large for that time. In 1864 the democrats adopted the same policy, declaring the war for the preservation of the union to be a failure and arraigning Mr. Lincoln's administration for neglect of the soldiers. The national platform contained the following:

"Resolved, That the shameful disregard of the administration of its duty in respect to our fellow-citizens who now are, and long have been, prisoners of war, in a suffering condition, deserves the severest reprobation, on the score alike of public policy and common humanity."

This was the way in which the stay-at-home democrats of that day, the Hendrickses, Voorheeses, Vallandinghams and others arrigned President Lincoln for his "shameful neglect" of the soldiers. The Turpies, the Baileys and their kind are pursuing the same course to-day toward President McKinley. As the result of the democratic policy in 1864 Mr. Lincoln was reelected by an overwhelming popular majority and 212 electoral votes to 21 for his opponent, and the democrats elected only 35 out of 185 members of congress.

What are the great questions now before the country and people? Not to mention domestic issues, including the tariff and money questions, both important, there are the questions growing out of the war—the questions of national expansion in territory and commerce, of holding and governing our new possessions, of constructing the Nicaragua canal, of building up our merchant marine and of starting the nation on its new career of progress. The democratic party ignores all these and other kindred questions of national importance and asks for popular support on the contemptible platform of opposition to the conduct of the war and denunciation of President McKinley. If the American people have not retrograded in patriotism they will answer them as they did in 1862 and 1864.—Indianapolis Journal.

HIDING HERESIES.

Free Silverites Are Keeping Their Pet Issue in the Background.

There has been a studied effort on the part of democracy in all parts of the country to neglect national issues in the present campaign and confine debate, if possible, to local issues. The trouble comes from the gold democrats. They are so bitterly opposed to silver that local issues of any kind dwarf into nothingness in comparison. Hence the shrewder of the democrats, who are for democracy before and after everything else, lay low and cloud the fight with local issues.

But the silverites appreciate the situation, as is shown by an extract from the paper owned and controlled by Senator Stewart, of Nevada. This frank paper, called the Silver Knight-Watchman, says:

"If it is the purpose of the democratic leaders in New York to weaken their opponents this year by the defeat of state issues, and then in 1900 to place the democratic party of the Empire state in the thickest of the fight, as marked out by the national convention, the result may prove their wisdom. There is nothing in the New York democratic platform which shows the slightest opposition to any portion of the Chicago platform, but on the contrary, its declaration of continued allegiance to democratic principles is a substantial endorsement of the latest announcement of these principles by he national convention of 1896. It must not be forgotten that New York is the enemy's country, and that if he can be dislodged in that state by any method short of renunciation of bimetallism pure and simple, the friends of free coinage of both metals will then be in better condition for the great struggle of 1900."

That presents the situation plainly. The democrats have not repudiated the silver heresies, nor will they. When the national convention meets the silverites of the west and southwest will hold the balance of power and free silver will be in the platform in characters good and plain. The safe way at present is to kill the issue at its borning. Elect republicans all along the line, and especially republican congressmen. To do otherwise is to provoke discussions and meddling in the lower house, to the great detriment of business everywhere.

As a whole, democracy cannot handle national questions in a broad and statesmanlike way. Better keep them out of power for another generation at least.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

☞It is intimated that if Col. Bryan secures his release from military duties before election day he might be induced to come to New York to aid in the canvass of his friend, Judge Van Wyck. If he waits for the inducement to be held out, it is safe to say that he will never come. The democratic managers, on the contrary, would go to any length to induce him to stay away in order that they may not be embarrassed in their efforts to dodge national issues.—Troy Times.

☞Sound money, protection and territorial expansion—these are the three issues on which the republican party will win this year.—Indianapolis Journal.

THE WEST HAS MOVED.

Montana Man in New York Objects to Former Geographical Classification.

"We of the east," said a New York man, "do not appreciate how the country has spread, as a result of the war with Spain, as our fellow-citizens in the west appreciate it. I was in the office of my hotel, near the counter, when a new arrival wrote his name and town and said he wanted a front room with a private bath. My business keeps me on the alert for people who live beyond the Mississippi, and as soon as I could do so with propriety I looked at the register and saw that the new arrival was from Helena, Mont. Then I made my advances by asking him how business was in the west. At that he flared and asked:

"'How do you know where I am from—what makes you think I am from the west?'

"I explained that I had looked at the register, and in order to appease any suspicion on his part that I had a gold brick to dispose of I handed him my card and apologized, for when you have done that to a western man he is yours.

"'But I am not from the west,' he protested.

"'You are from Montana?' I asked.

"'That's what; but you don't call Montana the west, I reckon,' he replied, with a combination of southern and western accent.

"I said as mildly as I could that it was so classified in the geography I knew and so regarded by people in the east.

"'Not since the war,' he replied.

"For a moment I did not know where I was 'at.' But he came to my relief:

"'I reckon you know we've recently took the Sandwich islands in out of the wet?'

"I acquieseed with proper American pride.

"'I reckon you know about that other island, Luzon, or whatever they call it? That's just as good as ours as long as Dewey's there.'

"I followed him in his enthusiasm, for it was infectious, and I assented.

"'Well, then,' he asserted as a clincher, 'if you want to know how business is in the west, you had better call up Honolulu or Manila. Strikes me, if there was no mistake made by Dewey—and I don't think there was—that Helena, Mont., comes pretty nigh being in the middle of the United States as they lay at the present writing.'"—N. Y. Sun.

A Necessary Crime.

Celebrated Lawyer—Now tell me, honestly, did you rob that bank?

Client (in disgust)—Of course I did. Do yer s'pose I'd be able to retain yer if I didn't?—Harlem Life.

Free Homes in Western Florida.

There are about 1,000,000 acres of Government land in Northwest Florida, subject to homestead entry, and about half as much again of railroad lands for sale at very low rates. These lands are on or near the line of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, and Mr. R. J. Wemyss, General Land Commissioner, Pensacola, will be glad to write you all about them. If you wish to go down and look at them, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad provides the way and the opportunity on the first and third Tuesday of each month, with excursions at only $2 over one fare, for round-trip tickets. Write Mr. C. P. Atmore, General Passenger Agent, Louisville, Ky., for particulars.

Advice Quickly Taken.

Physician—You are living too high.

Patient—That's so; I've got to get a cheaper doctor.—N. Y. Vim.

Ever thus—heirs to aches and pains. St. Jacobs Oil's the doctor.

His Way.

The Suitor—I love your daughter with all the intensity of my nature, sir.

Her Father—Yes—same way you smoke cigarettes.

After that, of course, nothing more could be said.—Chicago Evening News.

A mixed pain has bruise and sprain. St. Jacobs Oil cures the twain.

Beauty is like a cooking stove—no good if the fuel gives out.—Chicago Daily News.

Scrofula Cured

Sore on His Limb Had Troubled Him for Years.

"I had a bad case of scrofula, and there was a sore on one of my limbs which troubled me for three or four years. I saw Hood's Sarsaparilla so highly recommended for scrofula that I began taking it, and it has completely cured me. I am sound and well." CLARENCE L. DELANEY, Waller, Ill.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure sick headache. 25c.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask you Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee.

The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee.

15 cents and 25 cents per package. Sold by all grocers.

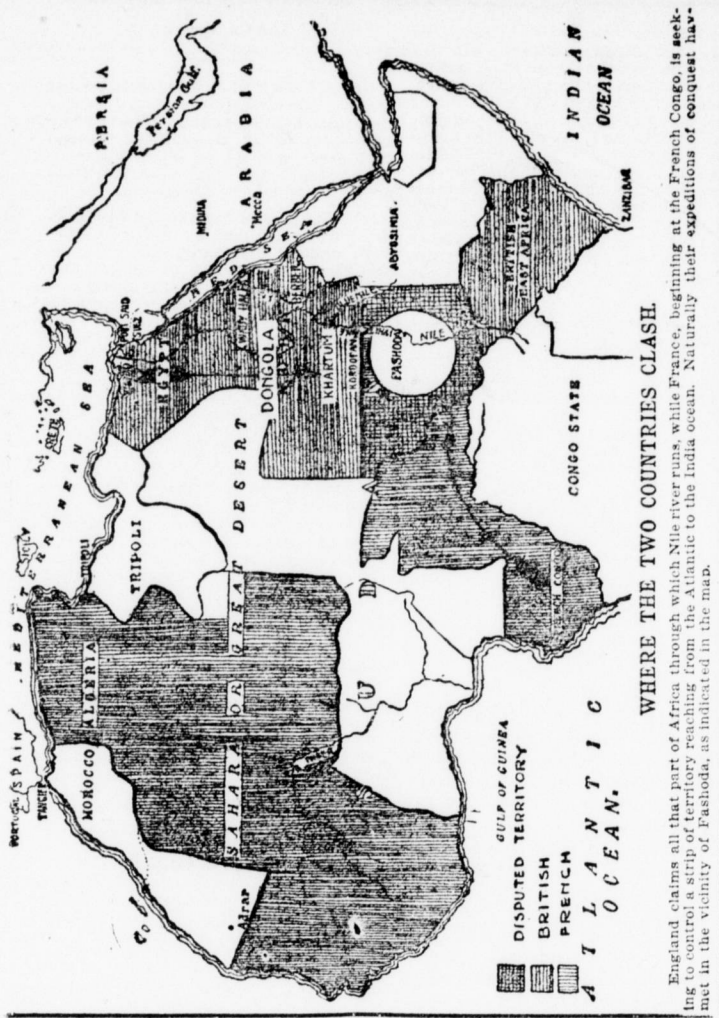
Tastes like Coffee
Looks like Coffee

Insist that your grocer gives you GRAIN-O
Accept no imitation.

You'd rather have an Estey Organ of course, but you only have so much money. How much? Write and tell us.

Estey Organ Co.,
Brattleboro, Vt.

Top Snap Complete Double Breech Loader $9.99 GUNS FISH TACKLE SPORTSMEN'S SUPPLIES CHEAPER than ELSEWHERE Send stamp for catalogue. POWELL & CLEMENT CO. 418 Main St., CINCINNATI.



WHERE THE TWO COUNTRIES CLASH.

England claims all that part of Africa through which Nile river runs, while France, beginning at the French Congo, is seeking to control a strip of territory reaching from the Atlantic to the India ocean. Naturally their expeditions of conquest have met in the vicinity of Fashoda, as indicated in the map.

THE WHITES WERE AT FAULT.

Indian Commissioner Jones Asserts that the Chippewa Indian Outbreak was the Logical Result of the White Men's Greed.

Washington, Oct. 27.—Commissioner of Indian Affairs Jones, who has been in Minnesota making negotiations which were successful with the Chippewa Indians for the resumption of peaceful relations with the government, has returned to Washington and made a verbal report to Secretary Bliss upon his work. Mr. Jones says the trouble is attributed to the methods of the whites in the vicinity, who are taking gross advantage of the Indians. In discussing the outbreak he said:

"The origin of the whole trouble was dissatisfaction with the handling of the Indians' timber, but the immediate cause was irritation at the frequent arrests of Indians on trivial causes, often for no cause at all, taking them down to Duluth and Minneapolis for trial, 200 miles away from their agency, and then turning them adrift without means to return home. I have information that there is a regular arrangement between deputy United States marshals and some boarding houses where the courts are located, by which the deputies are to bring down delegations of Indians as witnesses in whisky and other cases. This secures fees for the deputies and money for the boarding places.

"The Indians were prompted to their outbreak by the wrongs committed on them and chafed under unfair treatment. When I reached there they were ugly and defiant, but soon adopted a conciliatory attitude and finally agreed to negotiate for the surrender of the men wanted. All but two were surrendered. They said they would not allow two men to bring their whole tribe into trouble and insisted on sending themselves for the two men remaining, old Bug and his son, to have them turned over to the marshal. They are still out. The Indians claimed they had whipped the soldiers and not one of their own number had received a scratch. They showed several Krag-Jorgensens, taken probably from where the soldiers had the fight, but they did not understand their use. The Indians now will go back to their homes and live peaceably if the whites will treat them fairly, which is very likely, as the whites were thoroughly impressed with the stand taken by the Indians. In this respect the outbreak has taught them a lesson."

Commissioner Jones will recommend a reform in the existing timber methods.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 27.—United States Marshal O'Connor last night sent the following telegram: "W. A. Jones, commissioner of Indian affairs, Washington: The press dispatches quote you as saying that you have information of an arrangement between the United States marshal and certain boarding houses for board of Indian witnesses. Are you correctly quoted?"

"If Mr. Jones stands for the interview," added the marshal, "I shall have something to say on the subject that will perhaps make fully as interesting reading as the statement which he is reported to have made."

Contracted for Torpedo Boat Destroyers.

Washington, Oct. 27.—The navy department has entered into a contract with the firm of Harlan & Hollingsworth, of Wilmington, Del., for the construction of the 30-knot torpedo boat destroyers Hopkins and Hull.

Rescued from the Rigging.

Racine, Wis., Oct. 27.—The tug Dixon and life saving crew rescued Capt. Horace Acres and crew of six men from the barge D. L. Filer yesterday afternoon. The men had been clinging to the rigging for 24 hours and were half dead from exposure. The ship was abandoned.

Grand Jury is Asked to Indict.

San Francisco, Oct. 27.—The grand jury has been asked to indict Mrs. Botkin for the poisoning of Mrs. Dunning and Mrs. Deane. District Attorney Hosmer has placed before that body all the evidence in the case.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.

Inventor Tesla Asserts that He Will Transmit Electricity from One End of the Earth to the Other Without the Aid of Wires.

New York, Oct. 27.—Nikola Tesla, the electrician, describes in yesterday's issue of the Electrical Review a possibility in electric power transmission. His inventions for transmitting electricity at pressure over long distances have been successfully applied at many natural sources of power. Probably the most important of these plants in the United States is at Niagara Falls, costing over $6,000,000 to install, which supplies electricity to many large factories and supplies electric power for running the trolley lines of the city of Buffalo, 26 miles distant.

The announcement is now made that by employing apparatus which he has invented, capable of generating electrical pressure vastly in excess of any heretofore used, located at natural sources of power, the current can be conducted to a terminal maintained at an elevation where the rarified atmosphere is capable of conducting freely the particular current produced; then at a distant point where the energy is to be used commercially, to maintain a second terminal at about the same elevation, to attract and receive the current and to convey it to earth through special means of transforming and utilizing it. With the article an illustration is presented, showing streams of electricity issuing from a single terminal, giving an estimated electrical pressure of 2,500,000 volts.

The Electrical Review comments on Mr. Tesla's novel and startling ideas as follows: "Tesla now proposes to transmit without the use of any wires, through the natural media—the earth and the air—great amounts of power to distances of thousands of miles. This will appear a dream—a tale from the Arabian Nights. But the extraordinary discoveries Tesla has made during a number of years of incessant labor, which are authoritatively described in our present issue, make it evident that his work in this field has passed a stage of laboratory experiment and is ready for a practical test on an industrial scale. The success of his efforts means that power from such sources as Niagara will become available in any part of the world, regardless of distance."

Demanded Their Pay and Were Arrested.

Havana, Oct. 27.—The bitter feeling among the Spanish troops against the government for not paying them is increasing daily and menaces possible outbreaks, entailing serious trouble, before long. On Wednesday 80 irregulars arrived here and went to the palace to demand pay. Their attitude before Gen. Blanco was such that he ordered them to be taken to the Cabanas prison, on pretext of being fed there, but they have not been allowed to leave the prison and are under arrest.

Republicans Banquet.

Boston, Oct. 27.—Secretary Long received a genuine New England welcome at Music hall last night on the occasion of the annual dinner of the Republican Club of Massachusetts. There were more than 800 representative republicans at the tables. The other guests of honor were Gov. Wolcott, Senator Lodge and Congressman Dingley. Secretary Long was the principal speaker.

Is Prepared to Evacuate Fashoda.

Paris, Oct. 27.—The Soir hears in diplomatic circles that France is prepared to evacuate Fashoda, with the reservation that she shall receive some compensation, to be arranged hereafter. "This result," says the Soir, "is the outcome of a new argument advanced by Lord Salisbury, to the effect that as the dispatch of the Marchand mission was not notified to Great Britain in accordance with custom Great Britain is entitled to dispute Maj. Marchand's right to hold the territory occupied."

GREELY VS. SHAFTER.

The Former Asserts that the Latter Handicapped the Signal Corps During the Santiago Campaign.

Washington, Oct. 26.—Brig. Gen. A. W. Greely, chief signal officer, has presented Secretary Alger his report of the operations of the signal corps during the recent war with Spain. In the first section of his report Gen. Greely devotes particular attention to the organization of the signal corps for the war. Referring to the Santiago campaign he says:

"Especial interest for the signal corps attaches to this siege, since the chief signal officer of the army was responsible for the inception of this campaign, which proved to be the turning point of the war."

Gen. Greely then discusses the arrangement of electrical and other apparatus whereby the war department to all intent and purposes, was brought near to the army and quick communication established between the commanding general and his general officers of the Fifth army corps. He intimates that the corps officers in Cuba were handicapped because they were not allowed to take with them the signal corps telegraph train which had been sent to Tampa for the Santiago expedition. He then adds the following:

"The lack of thoroughly trained men was not the only serious factor that threatened the efficiency of the signal work. Seeing that visual signalling, which the commanding general of the Fifth army corps relied upon, contrary to professional advice, was practically impossible for land operations, and only useful between the coast stations and the fleet, it is impossible to surmise what would have been the result had it not been for the supply of insulated wire, telegraphic and telephonic instruments, etc., which Lieut. Col. Allen furnished to Lieut. Col. Green."

Gen. Greely is confident that during the month of July the lines of communication maintained by his corps in Cuba were worth more to the nation than the cost of the signal corps of the army from its inception to the present day. He refers to the ease with which the major general commanding the army communicated with Washington, giving important information.

Gen. Greely strongly commends the use of the war balloon and declares that its utility was thoroughly demonstrated. Concerning the criticism made of the balloon operations at Santiago he says: "The forcing of the signal corps balloon to the skirmish line, where its position is reported to have caused serious loss to the troops by disclosing their movements and attracting the enemy's fire, was the action of Maj. Gen. Shafter, through his chief engineer, Col. George Derby, in the face of the professional advice given by Lieut. Col. Maxfield, of the United States volunteer signal corps.

KILLED ELEVEN NEGROES.

Mississippians Add Another Chapter to the History of Crime in That State.

Forest, Miss., Oct. 24.—As the result of an attempt to arrest a negro near Harpersville, Scott county, one white deputy was killed, three wounded and nine negroes have been killed by citizens of Harpersville and the sheriff's posse combined.

The trouble originated last Friday when a negro named Bill Burke had an altercation with his employer, Charles Freeman, a white man, in which the negro got the best of the difficulty. The next night a crowd of white men headed by Wallace Sibley, who was deputized to arrest the man, went to Burke's house, which is about a mile from Harpersville. When they arrived upon the scene and called for Burke they were greeted by a fusillade from negroes in the bushes surrounding the house and in the house itself. Wallace Sibley fell dead at the first volley and three more white members of the crowd were wounded. The whites returned the fire, but were unable to do any execution. There were not more than eight men in the white crowd and, finding it impossible to resist effectively they dispersed towards Harpersville.

When the crowd returned to Harpersville a large crowd gathered. They went to Burke's house and got from his mother the names of all parties in the crowd which had ambushed the men the night before. In all there were about 40 negroes. All of them had fled. Then the search for each of the proscribed darkies began. Six negroes were found and killed before the sheriff arrived.

Sunday morning Sheriff Stevenson was wired from Harpersville of the condition of affairs and he was asked to get togetcher a posse and come to Harpersville. The sheriff lives at Morton, ten miles from the scene. Gathering 20 or 30 men the sheriff started for the place. When he arrived he was joined by crowds of citizens until the number in the posse was over 300 men. After leaving the house where the first tragedy was committed the negroes scattered. The sheriff's pursuit has resolved itself into a chase of the negroes implicated.

Forest, Miss., Oct. 25.—Eleven dead negroes, one dead white man and one negro and three white men seriously wounded is the result of the war being waged between the white and black races in the Harpersville neighborhood of this, Scott county. Several of the rioters have been captured and lodged in jail at Forest, but the others escaped into the swamps.

Battle Between Soldiers and Police.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 24.—Sergeant Allen, of Company I, Eighth colored infantry immunes, fired on three police who were attempting to arrest a colored soldier who was drunk and displaying his revolver in a crowd. One of the bullets from Allen's pistol took effect in the head of Charles Beagles, a white man standing in the saloon, killing him instantly. A general fusillade from policemen and soldiers followed. One of the policemen, Moseley, was slightly wounded. Allen was finally arrested and lodged in jail.

REDUCES HER DEMANDS.

Spain's Peace Attorneys Now Ask that the United States Assume Half of Cuba's Debt.

Paris, Oct. 25.—The American and Spanish peace commissioners held a joint session Monday. The consideration by the commissioners of the Porto Rico and Ladrones question has now been merged with the Cuban question and all the points involved are being carried forward to a simultaneous conclusion. When this has been arrived at the Philippine question will be taken up. Of course there is a possibility of a disagreement and the Spaniards, if the American commissioners decide not to assume any portion of the Cuban indebtedness, may announce their unwillingness to proceed any further with negotiations based upon the protocol.

Should the Spaniards decide to do this it will be because they wish to excite the pity of their creditors and of other nations. The cortes may then be asked to endorse their action. In fact the Spaniards may even prefer a resumption of hostilities to acquiescence in the American refusal to share their financial burden. The Americans, however, have intimated to the Spaniards the possibility that Spain may at some future period be able to deal with an independent government regarding the assumption of the provincial and municipal portions of the Cuban debt, which is estimated to have been $150,000,000 before the last rebellion in Cuba broke out and $500,000,000 contracted since 1895.

But should independent Cuba, as she doubtless would, refuse to assume more than her proportion of the debt, based on actual betterments in Cuba, and only even in this case of obligations contracted previous to 1895, Spain would be compelled to appeal to her people and confront them with practically seven-eighths of the debt contracted since. Spain would also be compelled to declare her inability to meet her obligations and this at present seems to the Spaniards a more bitter alternative than to accept the United States refusal to share the Cuban debt, with all that this means.

Finally it is said there are persons high in the Spanish councils who claim to believe that Spain would rather submit dumbly and helplessly to dismemberment than confront this continued financial burden.

Spain, however, will not break off the present negotiations before having proposed that the United States share half the insular debt, which in such a proposition may be placed at $700,000,000, the interest rate to be reduced to 2 per cent. Such a proposition would not be accepted by the United States, either directly or in behalf of Cuba. The session of the joint commission began at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and ended at 6:45.

The adjournment of the joint commission was until Wednesday next. Guam, in the Ladrones islands, has been chosen by the Americans for the United States, under the terms of the protocol, and its cession has been confirmed by the Spanish commission.

Paris, Oct. 27.—Yesterday's joint meeting of the peace commissioners lasted an hour and five minutes and was adjourned until to-day. Both the Spanish and American commissioners were more reticent after this session than ever before. The Americans fully appreciate their own serious responsibilities and also the delicate position of their Spanish colleagues, to the burden of whose duties here is now added the critical political situation at Madrid, which may compel the president of the Spanish commission (who is also president of the Spanish senate), Senor Montero Rios, to leave Paris.

The Madrid correspondent of the Temps in confirming the report that Premier Sagasta and the queen regent have prevailed upon the minister of war, Gen. Correa, to indefinitely postpone his resignation, pending the conclusion of the peace negotiations, says that they represented to the general that his withdrawal might entail not only the fall of the cabinet, but cause the resignation of certain members of the Spanish commission, including Senor Montero Rios, and thereby gravely compromise the issue of peace negotiations.

Washington, Oct. 27.—There are indications that the peace commissioners in Paris are approaching the end of the consideration of the subject of Cuba and Porto Rico, and officials here would not be surprised if Wednesday's session of the commission concluded those subjects, leaving the commission free to take up the most important matter in the protocol, namely, the disposition of the Philippines. The Spanish case has been presented with an ability that commands the admiration of diplomats without regard to nationality, and even our own officials have been compelled to yield a tribute of respect to the arguments produced, but they have been of no avail in effecting any substantial change in the first attitude of the American commissioners.

Collision Results in Three Deaths.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 27.—A rear-end collision on the Union Pacific yesterday resulted in the death of three men and the serious injury of one other. An extra freight train was standing on the sidetrack and, the switch being left open, freight No. 27 going at a good rate of speed, crashed into the rear end of the extra. The engine was badly wrecked and four freight cars reduced almost to kindling wood.

Exceeded Its Charter Rights.

Chicago, Oct. 25.—The supreme court of Illinois yesterday decided that the action instituted by ex-Attorney General Moloney during his term of office to compel the Pullman Palace Car Co. to restrict its operations to its charter limitations should stand and remanded the case to the circuit court of Cook county, where it will now be tried. Moloney's object was to compel the company to retire from the real estate, gas, water, heating, brick-making and other enterprises conducted by it at the town of Pullman and in Chicago.

MULE DRIVERS FOR NURSES.

An Arkansas Colonel Asserts that They Did Not Fill the Bill—War Investigators Finish Their Work at Anniston, Ala., and go to Huntsville.

Anniston, Ala., October 25.—The war investigating commission yesterday examined about a dozen witnesses, including a number of officers and men of the regular troops as well as a number of volunteer officers. The complaints brought out were chiefly of a trivial nature, the most serious one being that of Major David Vickers who attributed the troubles in the camp of the Second division of the Third corps, at Chicamauga, to the shallowness of the sinks.

Anniston, Ala., Oct. 26.—Dr. R. D. Boss, assistant surgeon in the First infantry, was the first witness before the war investigating commission yesterday. He was with his regiment and with the Fourth infantry in Cuba. He arrived at Santiago on July 10. He found the medical supplies short and was unable to secure any of them for a few days until he learned how to get them from the division hospital.

Lieut. Col. Cabell, of the Second Arkansas, said in reply to questions put by Dr. Connor that he had observed a condition of affairs at the hospital of the Second division of the Third army corps, in June, which he considered horrible. He had seen one sick man lying in the rain without the protection of even a tent fly, and he had been informed by other officers that several others had been left in the same way. He thought the doctors were honest enough, but they did not know how to get supplies.

Mule drivers had been used for nurses and he had been reliably informed that many of them were in the habit of getting drunk and on this account neglecting their patients.

Maj. Charles F. King, surgeon of the Fourth Wisconsin regiment, said the medical supplies of his regiment were insufficient and that there was much delay in getting requisitions filled. He thought there was a sufficient quantity of food, but said some of the men would not eat it, preferring to buy food for themselves.

Dr. Henry H. Lee, major and surgeon of the Third brigade, First division, Third corps, said he had urged the removal of the camp from Chickamauga because he considered the water bad and because of the impossibility of getting deep sinks.

After the examination of several other witnesses the commission went to Huntsville.

Huntsville, Ala., Oct. 27.—The war commission began the examination of witnesses yesterday with Gen. Louis H. Carpenter, who is in command in Gen. Wheeler's absence. He had been at Chickamauga, Tampa and at Fernandina before coming here. He said the camp at Chickamauga was too crowded. That at Tampa was unsatisfactory, but it was not intended to be permanent. That at Fernandina was ideal. The food supply had been ample throughout, but quartermasters' supplies were generally slow and there had been trouble in securing tents. There was more difficulty in getting supplies at Tampa than elsewhere, because of railway congestion. Maj. Gandy, the surgeon who was in charge of the medical supply depot at Tampa, said he had been able to fill all reasonable requisitions for medical supplies with promptness, but many bulky articles for which substitutes could be had were not supplied. Regular troops were easily satisfied, but the volunteers were exacting.

A number of officers who had served in the Santiago campaign and in Florida were examined. Gen. G. S. Carpenter said the sick at Santiago had suffered somewhat on account of the deficiency of medicines and medical supplies, but this was the only deprivation of which he spoke. The troops did not receive the entire ration while in the field, but he was sure that no man in the command had gone hungry.

THEY MUST DISARM.

Gen. Wood Refuses to Allow Cuban Troops to Act as Policemen—Mutterings of Discontent Among the Islanders.

Santiago de Cuba, Oct. 27.—Maj. Pettit, in command of the United States troops at Manzanillo and military governor of that city, telegraphed yesterday that the Cuban general Rios offers 200 armed men to assist the Americans in preserving order, merely asking rations in return. Gen. Wood sent the following reply: "Certainly not. The only conditions on which rations are to be issued are the complete disarmament and disbandment of the troops."

Some of the Cubans here consider that the United States is treating its allies badly in not allowing the Cuban forces to remain armed. They contend that the Cuban soldiers who have been fighting three years and who speak the language of the country, are better fitted for garrison duty than "untrained volunteers."

The Cuban general Rodriguez virtually voices the sentiment of the Cuban army when he says: "We thank the United States for the assistance it has given us, but the time has now arrived when Cubans should be placed in the highest offices and should prepare to take over the island on the departure of the Spanish."

Cuban extremists here are jubilant at the reported attitude of the Cuban assembly at Santa Cruz del Sur, where the delegates, while expressing their gratitude to the Americans, practically demand a distinctive Cuban government.

Gov. Bushnell Visits Camp Meade.

Middletown, Pa., Oct. 26.—Gov. Bushnell, of Ohio, arrived in Camp Meade yesterday. A review of the First brigade, First division, was held in the governor's honor. He afterwards inspected the camp and made personal inquiries as to whether the men desired to remain in the service, finding a majority in favor of remaining. The Pennsylvania, Ohio and New Jersey regiments are getting ready to vote on November 8. Gov. Bushnell told some of the Ohio troops that he did not think they would be sent to Cuba.

GLORIOUS CLOSE.

Peace Jubilee Ends with a Grand Civic Parade.

THE CRADLE OF LIBERTY

Independence Hall Re-dedicated After Being Repaired.

GORGEOUS STREET DISPLAY.

Progress of the Nation in Science, Commerce, Art and War is Illustrated by a Series of Floats—Twenty Thousand Men in the Procession.

Philadelphia, Oct. 29.—The great peace jubilee was brought to a glorious conclusion Friday. Beginning with last Sunday's church services and including the naval and military demonstrations of Tuesday and Thursday, and yesterday's monster civic celebration, the demonstration has been an unparalleled success throughout. The magnificent illumination of the city continued last night and the streets were jammed with people.

The exercises of the day opened with the re-dedication of old Independence hall, the historic building from which the Declaration of Independence was read to the people of the new republic on July 4, 1776. The buildings which had from time to time since that date been added for use as offices of the municipal authorities have all been recently removed and the famous hall is now in its original form as 122 years ago, when occupied by the United States congress and the national government officials.

The re-dedication exercises were presided over by Gov. Hastings and were opened by prayer by Rev. Brownson. The anthem "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," was sung by 3,000 pupils of the public schools, accompanied with music by the First regiment band. The memorial poem composed by Mrs. Florence Coates, dedicated to the peace jubilee, was read by Daniel W. Hutchins, principal of one of the public schools. The anthem "Columbia" was sung by the scholars and then followed the oration by Mayor Warwick.

Upon the conclusion of the ceremonies the audience hurried to positions from which to see the monster civic procession. A stand covering the sidewalk the entire length of the front of the historic hall had been erected for occupancy during the parade by the 3,000 school children who had participated in the dedication exercises.

The mammoth trades display started at 11 o'clock, headed by Maj. Gen. Snowden and staff.

More than 20,000 men were in the line, the beauty of which was enhanced by many interesting floats. Especially handsome were those illustrative of art. The float of the School of Design for Women dealt with the renaissance, the subject being "Peace Receiving the Homage of Industries." The other art schools were represented by floats typifying classic art and the mechanical trades. Among the subjects were painting, sculpture, architecture and poetry, and many of the students, costumed according to the respective periods, were in line. There were also a weaver at his loom; a dyer at his vat; a printer at his press; a potter molding his clay, with many other symbolic figures.

The commercial museums had floats descriptive of Hawaii, the Philippines, Porto Rico and Cuba. Four natives in costume were on the Hawaiian float, which also carried bags of sugar, coffee and other products. The same idea was pursued on the other floats representing our newly acquired colonies. One of the most striking floats was that representing the interior of the old Ross house, with Betsy Ross exhibiting to Washington and Hancock the first American flag ever made. It was called "The Birth of the American Flag."

One of the most elaborate displays was that styled "Our Reunited Country." It showed a group of American soldiers, among whom stood with clasped hands a Confederate and an Union soldier. "After Many Years" was the title of a float representing John Bull and Uncle Sam clasping hands across the bows of their respective cruisers. "A Trifle Embarrassed" showed Uncle Sam and Miss Columbia standing at the threshold of the "United States Foundling Asylum," at their feet a group of dusky children representing Hawaii, the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico clamoring for recognition.

Other floats showed Hobson's raft, Dewey at Manila, the Red Cross ministering to wounded soldiers, the heroes of the war, and Liberty—the latter represented by Columbia and the 13 original states.

The evolution of the army and navy was illustrated by bodies of marching men dressed in the costumes of the different periods of American history from 1776 to 1861.

Three hundred employes of the custom house and 100 of the post office marched near the head of the line and after them came the secret and beneficial orders.

A Dispatch from Dewey.

Washington, Oct. 29.—Admiral Dewey has cabled the navy department that everything is quiet at Pekin, that no further troubles are anticipated and that American interests there are not in danger. The Petrel is at Taku, the seaport of Tien Tsin, and as navigation of the Pei Ho river, upon which Tien Tsin is situated, closes in November, no attempt will be made to send the vessel up that stream. The Boston has sailed from Taku for Chefoo.

Cameron County Press.

ESTABLISHED BY C. B. GOULD.

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Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Rates by the year or for six or three months are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application.

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Local notices ten cents per line for one insertion, five cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.

Obituary notices over five lines, ten cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

Business Cards, five lines or less $5.00 per year over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising

No local inserted for less than 75 cts. per issue.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor,
WM. A. STONE, of Allegany.
For Lieutenant-Governor,
J. P. S. GOBIN, of Lebanon.
For Secretary of Internal Affairs,
JOSEPH W. LATTA, of Philadelphia.
For Judge of Superior Court,
WILLIAM M. PORTER, of Phiadelphia.
WILLIAM D. PORTER, of Allegany.
For Congress-at-Large,
GALUSHA A. GROW, of Susquehanna,
SAMUEL A. DAVENPORT, of Erie.
For Representative in Congress,
HON. CHARLES W. STONE, of Warren.
For President Judge,
CHARLES A. MAYER, Clinton.
For State Senator,
JEREMIAH Z. BROWN, Clarion.
For Representative,
HENRY H. MULLIN, Emporium.
For Associate Judge,
JOHN McDONALD, Driftwood.
For County Treasurer,
CHARLES M. THOMAS, Emporium.

COL. STONE'S PLATFORM.

"It will be my purpose when elected to so conduct myself as to win the respect and good will of those who have opposed me as well as those who have given me their support. I shall be the Governor of the whole people of the State. Abuses have undoubtedly grown up in the Legislature which are neither the fault of one party nor the other, but rather the growth of custom. Unnecessary investigations have been authorized by committees, resulting in unnecessary expense to the State. It will be my care and purpose to correct these and other evils in so far as I have the power. It will be my purpose while Governor of Pennsylvania, as it has been my purpose in the public positions that I have held, with God's help, to discharge my whole duty. The people are greater than the parties to which they belong. I am only jealous of their favor. I shall only attempt to win their approval and my experience has taught me that that can best be done by an honest, modest, daily discharge of public duty."

Stand by Mr. Stone.

"To-day," says the Warren Mirror, "the report is circulated that hundreds of Republicans are deserting the Honorable Charles W. Stone and going to support the Democratic candidate," meaning the Honorable Joseph C. Sibley, says the Philadelphia Inquirer.

This is an old trick, not alone of Mr. Sibley, who used it ineffectually in his last campaign, but of nearly every candidate who, being engaged in a desperate battle, resorts to desperate methods.

Except in the case of a few disappointed office-seekers, who have a personal rather than a political purpose to serve, there is not a single reason why any Republican voter in the Twenty-seventh district should not work and vote for the Honorable Charles W. Stone.

Mr. Stone is honest, able and conscientious in all his public acts. He represents as conspicuously as any Congressional candidate in the field the policy for which the President stands. He is one of the soundest of sound money men and one of the most ardent protectionists. He does not believe in throwing away the results of the war. He is Republican to the core.

Now, what qualifications has Mr. Sibley to offset these? He is a Democrat. He is running on the platform of his party and his party is opposed to the policy of the Republicans. In the great issues dividing the two organizations he would be found against the President. If there is in these facts any reason why any Republican should turn against a statesman of Mr. Stone's admitted ability and experience, it is not apparent to the average man.

Say what they will about the State campaign, the Congressional fight in every district is a national campaign. Congress deals only in national affairs, and it is the duty of every Republican voter to stand by his party candidates.

RETURN STONE TO CONGRESS.

He Represents and Supports Republican Principles.

It is of the utmost importance that the next House of Representatives shall be controlled by the Republican party, in order that the Administration and both houses of Congress may be in full accord. From all indications the Senate will surely be under Republican control, but the complexion of the House is in doubt. A change in but little more than a score of districts would give the upper hand to the Democrats and Populists, and enable them to defeat the policy and plans of the Administration, not only with reference to the adjustment of the tariff and currency problems. There is danger that two or three districts in Pennsylvania now represented by Republicans may be captured by the opposition. One of these is the Twenty-seventh district, the present member for which is Charles W. Stone. It embraces the counties of Cameron, McKean, Venango and Warren and was carried in 1896 by Mr. Stone by a vote of 15,777 against 10,058 for W. J. Breene, Democrat and Populist, and 1,131 for John E. Gill, Prohibitionist. Joseph C. Sibley, of Venango county is the candidate for the combined opposition against Mr. Stone. Mr. Sibley is a resourceful politician, who was some years ago sent to Congress by a district ordinarily Republican.

Charles W. Stone was apparently the popular choice for Governor in the Convention which nominated his namesake, William A. Stone. * * * Mr. Stone has served in both branches of the State Legislature, has been Lieutenant Governor of the State and Secretary of the Commonwealth, and has served several terms in Congress. He is chairman of the House committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, has an excellent record as a citizen and as a public man, and is a firm supporter and exponent of sound money. His antagonist, Mr. Sibley, is a rampant, radical free silverite, so extreme in his views that he declares silver to be the only standard of values, and is prepared to maintain the parity between gold and silver by reducing the grains in the gold dollar to give it an intrinsic value of fifty cents.

The Republicans and other supporters of sound money in the Twenty-seventh district are in a majority, but they need to be on their guard against over-confidence. They should rally as one man for Charles W. Stone in order that the sentiment of the district shall be voiced by a candidate in free accord with the political views that prevail in the district. However estimable Mr. Sibley may be personally, his presence in the House of Representatives as a member from Pennsylvania would be a menace to the highest interests of the Commonwealth. He stands for all the crazes of the Chicago platform, whereas Mr. Stone represents and supports the principles upon which William McKinley was chosen President, principles which in a marked degree commend themselves to the people of Pennsylvania.—Phil'a. Ledger, (Ind.)

Gaines Oil Extra Fine.

The Atwell well continues yielding from five to six barrels a day. The oil is very fine in quality and nearly like the amber liquid. The sand from which it springs is as black as tar. The well is 790 feet deep and the drill has gone into the sand about five feet. Another well is being drilled and when it is at the same depth as the first one, both will be shot.—Potter Enterprise.

Mr. Sibley is surely an artful dodger if nothing more. In his speech at Oil City on Wednesday night he says that for "two hours and thirty minutes, on the floor of The House of Representatives at Washington, I stood and denounced the Wilson bill, a Democratic measure against the wishes of a Democratic President and Democratic fellow members. Why? Because it did not do justice to the industries of the District which I represented and to the farmers who had honored me with their confidence and support." Justice forsooth; Mr. Sibley should reread his speech and freshen his memory as to just what he did say. His denunciation of Wilson bill was not because it did "not do justice to the industries of his District but because as he put it, it was "undemocratic." "Un-democratic because it afforded incidential protection to some home industries which Mr. Sibley and his ultra-free trade friends have been seeking to destroy. Sibley the friend of labor. What a spectacle. Sibley the benefactor of the farmer. What sarcastic irony. Would a friend seek to destroy what should be nurtured and built up? And what were the effects of the Wilson bill which Sibley called "un-democratic" because it tried to approximate in some instance a Republican protection? It closed the factories and opened the free-soup houses. And let the farmer tell you for himself how great was his prosperity under the benign(?) influence of a Democratic tariff. But Sibley cried because he could not get free trade. But did Sibley ever tell why he dodged a vote on the Wilson bill? For he did "dodge."

The thoughtful business man who remembers the baneful effect of recent Democratic silver agitation will hardly be persuaded under any circumstances to support an advocate of dishonest money for Congress. It is the claim of Sibley that there are no "notion issues in this campaign." He says that he "could do no harm because the President would not let him." But the business man remembers the effect that the agitation of silver had upon business. How it stagnated and became paralized. How every arm of industry suffered. And will the Democray be persuaded to let the agitation cease? Did they attempt to embarrass the President and retard the progress of the war with Spain by offering free silver amendments to measures that were necessary to provide a revenue for the successful prosecution of the war? And if a minority will seek to obstruct and embarrass the President what would a majority do? The risk is too great. And this is the vital issue of the present campaign. The answer that the people return on November 8th, will mean either honest money or a debased currency if not now, then in 1900. It will mean a bond to prosperity or a return to the disasters that prevailed from 1892 to 1896.

The laboring man who remembers the long season of short hours or enforced idleness will hardly by his vote court a return to the old conditions. He knows by experience that Democracy and disaster are synonomous terms. He knows that in casting a vote for a man whose influence and voice will be raised in behalf of a debased currency and against the protection of home industries, he will be casting a vote that may return to his own undoing. Experience it is a great teacher. Democracy has been tried, weighed in the balance and found wanting. It worships at the shrine of false theories, its history is one of continued and ruinous mistakes. It has never been the workingman's friend and never will be. And the workingman knows it.

The Oil City Derrick advises "every good citizen who believes in honest and efficient government" to vote for Sibley. Honest government and dishonest money are hardly synonomous. And a dishonest and debased currency is what Sibley stands for to-day as he did in 1896. No amount of political acrobatics can make the people believe otherwise. Neither do the people want a man who would close the mills and the factories. Free trade and a debased currency will not promote an "honest and efficient government." The people cannot be deceived by the false pretenses of Sibley and his satellites. They will vote for Stone.

To Use Chime Whistles.

An order has been issued from the motive power department of the Pennsylvania Co., to have all freight mogul locomotives equipped with chime whistles and signal whistles, as fast as possible. It has been found that these engines can very well take the place of broken-down passenger engines, and make schedule time, and the object is to have them equipped with all the necessary signals so that when needed to haul a passenger train they can be put into use at once. Renovo News.

JEREMIAH Z. BROWN.

Maj. Jeremiah Z. Brown, candidate for State Senator from the 28th Senatorial District, was born in Clarion county, is a son of Jacob and Nany Brown, deceased. His father was engaged in buying and shipping stock and was known in the counties of Armstrong, Venango and Clarion. He is married to Jennie, daughter of James Laughlin, deceased, of Clarion county, who was a prominent merchant and a well known business man, has a family of six children, three girls and three boys, all of whom reside with their parents on the farm, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and has always taken an active part in church work.

Politically Maj. Brown is a Republican and has voted with the party for years and has never failed to take an active part in politics. He is an extensive reader and magazines and books are his companions, and while he lives at a distance of several miles from the post office, each day a daily paper can be found in his home; is a man of strong character and easy manner and his word is respected by friend and neighbor. He received his education at Rimersburg, from which institution he graduated, and afterwards in Allegheny College. Volunteers being called for the Civil War, he dropped out of college and enlisted as a private Sept. 8th, 1862, in Company K., 148th Reg., P. V.; was detailed to assist in raising his company to its full quota, on his return to the service he was made first Seargent, and promoted to First Lieutenant, Sept. 8th, 1863, then July 7th, 1864, was promoted to Captain and on Oct. 27th. 1864, was breveted Major.

We quote the following which will show that Maj. Brown never shirked a duty and was ready and willing to serve his country and people:

[Harpers' Weekly, Nov. 19, 1864. 741.]

THE VIRGINIA CAMPAIGN.

On this and the preceding page (748) we engrave illustrations of recent events in the Virginia campaign.

An incident of unusual interest, though not important in its military bearing, was the capture of one of the rebel forts in front of Petersburg on the night of October 27th, of which we give an illustration on this page, together with a portrait of Captain Brown, who took the prominent part in the assault, etc."

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS.
OCTOBER 31st, 1864.

MAJOR SEPS CAINCROSS,
Asst. Adjt. General,
Second Army Corps;

MAJOR:—In compliance with instructions contained in circular of this date I have the honor to submit the following recommendations: That Captain Jeremiah Z. Brown, 148 Pa. Vol., receive the brevet rank of Major. Capt. Brown, on the 27th of Oct., led a party of 100 men through a chevaux-de-frise and abbatis of the enemy's line opposite Fort Morton, capturing one of his works with several prisoners among whom were officers of rank.

Very respectfully,
NELSON A. MILES,
Brig. Gen. Commd'g.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 2nd, 1864.

SIR:—You are hereby informed that the President has appointed you for gallant and distinguished service in leading a storming party against the enemy's works at Petersburg, Va., and capturing a fort on the night after the Battle of Boydtown Plank Road, Va., Major of Volunteers by brevet in the service of the United States, to rank as such from the twenty-seventh day of Occtober, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, etc.

E. M. STANTON.
Secretary of War.

BREVET MAJOR JERRY BROWN,
U. S. Volunteers;
Through Com'd'g General Army of the Potomac.

BELLEFONTE, Pa., May 23d, 1896.

MAJOR J. Z. Brown,
Leatherwood, Clarion county, Pa.,

MY DEAR MAJOR:—I wrote Gen. Mulholland for his recollections as to whether or not you had volunteered for the capture of the rebel fort on the 27th of October, 1864. His reply is so satisfactory that I think you should have a copy of it as a part of your record. I have forwarded the original to the War Department at Washington and take pleasure in enclosing you herewith a copy of it for your perusal, thinking that you would like to retain it also.

Very cordially yours,
JAMES A. BEAVER.

RECORD AND PENSION OFFICE,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, June 22, 1896.

MAJOR JEREMIAH Z. BROWN,
Leatherwood, Clarion county, Pa.;

SIR:—I have the honor to inform you that by the direction of the President and in accordance with the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, providing for the presentation of medals of honor to such officers, noncommissioned officers and privates as have most distinguished themselves in action, the acting Secretary of War has awarded you a medal of honor for most distinguished gallantry in action in front of Petersburg, Va., on the night of October 27th, 1864. The medal of honor has been forwarded to you to-day by registered mail. Upon receipt of it please advise this office thereof.

Very respectfully,
F. C. AINSWORTH.
Colonel U. S. Army,
Chief Record and Pension Office.

UNITED STATES PENSION AGENCY,
Philadelphia, May 11th, 1896.

MY DEAR GENERAL:—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of April 25. I would have answered promptly but I have been confined to my bed and too ill to write. You asked me if Capt. Jeremiah Z. Brown of your regiment volunteered to lead the charge on the confederate fort in front of Petersburg, October 27th, 1864. In reply, Capt. Brown certainly did volunteer and he behaved on the occasion in the most heroic and gallant manner. I remember him well and I will never forget how perfectly cool and self-possessed he was as he stood with me in front of enemy's works and I gave him the final instructions as to the disposal of his little force of one hundred men The capture of the fort was a very brilliant exploit for which the Captain was brevetted Major and I was brevetted Major General. Not only did Brown volunteer but when I went over to the Regiment (148 Pa. Vol.) I had too many volunteers. Brown was the senior officer of the many that volunteered and so I selected him to lead the command and I made no mistake in the man. He was a success and deserves all the honors that can be given him.

I hope you are very well.
Sincerely your friend,
ST. CLAIR A. MULHOLLAND.

GEN. JAMES A. BEAVER,
Bellefonte, Pa.

How Are You Going to Vote?

One week from to-morrow the citizens of Pennsylvania will be called upon to vote. Let every Republican look the situation squarely in the face, says the Philadelphia Inquirer.

It does not require very much political knowledged to understand that the canvass has dwindled down to a square fight between the Republican party and that of the Democrats. The Democratic leaders have made superhuman efforts to get their votes together, and they have succeeded very well in calling in many of the gold Democrats who got away from Bryan. The facts that this is so leaves the Democratic leaders full of enthusiasm, and with the knowledge that Dr. Swallow is no longer a Gubernatorial possibility they have concentrated every force to batter against the walls of Republicanism. Dr. Swallow has made a long and arduous campaign, but he is out of the race. William A. Stone or George A. Jenks will be elected Governor of Pennsylvania on Tuesday of next week.

Do the Republicans of Pennsylvania realize what enormous power and prestige they would be giving to the foes of McKinley should they permit Pennsylvania to go Democratic? They have only to look at other States to know that this campaign is of National importance. In New York the Democrats are doing their utmost to win the State on what they call State issues. They want to put Van Wyck in the Executive Mansion, and they are counting upon Republican divisions to give them control of several Congressional districts and the Legislature, which in turn elects a United States Senator. In New Jersey there is a desperate fight for control. Here in Pennsylvania the party is unfortunate in having internecine strife. Men who have been Republicans are exerting themselves to overthrow the Republican ticket, hoping that in the midst of the confusion that would ensue their personal ambitions for revenge may be satisfied. It is impossible for a contest like this to go on without endangering various Congressional districts and the Legislature.

Suppose New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania go Democratic. Is there a Republican in Pennsylvania who cannot understand the dire results of such a victory? These States cannot be lost without giving the House of Representatives and possibly the Senate of the United States to the Democrats. Place a hostile majority in Congress, turn Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey over to the Democrats, and we cannot possibly escape fighting all over again in 1900 the battles which Republicans won in 1896. Such Democratic victories would give courage to every Democrat in the country. It would bring Bryan to the front again. We should have free silver and free trade debates. We should open up all the distrust, unrest and anxiety under which the country has labored so long and from under the cloud of which it has passed with the advent of McKinley.

State issues can take care of themselves, or at least the Republican party can take care of them much better than can the Democrats. There is not a dishonest man on the Republican State ticket, and Col. Stone himself time and time again in his speeches has declared his hostility to the very legislation of which the Republican party wreckers have been complaining. Reforms in the management of the State funds have been brought about by law. There is no State issue that needs reforming that cannot be and will not be attended to under Stone. The whole future policy of the President is concerned in these State elections. It is simply impossible to escape these National issues, and if Pennsylvania Republicans turn their magnificent State over to Jenks and Bryan they will reap the whirlwind.

There is but one way to stamp out Bryanism, and that is not to permit it to regain its foot-hold. The one way not to permit it to regain its foothold is to keep Pennsylvania in the Republican column.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents a box. For sale by L. Taggart.

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The Campaign.

Colonel Stone is meeting with a most enthusiastic reception as he passes through Pennsylvania. The people know him to be an honest man, who will carry out all of the pledges he makes, and they will make him Governor.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

The thoughtful Republican will ponder long before making up his mind to vote against his party this fall. He will study the records of the past and endeavor to discover whether any real gain has followed various successful revolts against the party ticket.—Altoona Gazette.

Let no Republican be misled. The question of the hour is not the downing of Quay but the upholding of McKinley. Where is the Republican who will knife McKinley or betray his party? Where is the sound money independent who will violate his convictions and court national disaster?—Erie Dispatch.

Let's see, in 1860, when the Republicans took the State from the Democrats they had to shoulder a debt of $40,000,000. To-day that debt has been reduced to $1,274,666.78. There must have been herculean "dishonesty" and "theft" practiced to have accomplished this wonderfully favorable showing.—Greensburg Tribune.

The Republicans can't afford to allow personal prejudice or the malign attacks of disgruntled office seekers to influence them so far that they are likely to overlook the critical period in national affairs. One man's vote may count little, but one man's opinion to sway the minds of other men may be of serious import.—Allentown Chronicle.

The leader of the Democratic party in Congress, Mr. Bailey, would hand every island back to Spain. Elect him Speaker of the House, elect a Democrat to the United States Senate from Pennsylvania and turn the now evenly balanced Senate over to the opposition and down would come the American flag and back would go the islands.—Laporte News Item.

The hope that Republican apathy may render a Democratic triumph possible, is stimulating the opponents of Republicanism to unusual effort. No effort is being spared to induce every democrat to go to the polls and cast his ballot for the party ticket. There is but one way to meet such efforts and that is by getting out the full Republican vote.—Norristown Herald.

This year, when all the rumor and clamor and accusation which have been maliciously injected into the canvass, is sifted down, no fact appears which reflects in any degree upon the Republican State ticket. The worst that can been said against the nominee for Governor, Col. Stone, is that he has been friendly to Senator Quay, but so has Hastings been and so has McKinley. It is not asserted that Stone is dishonest.—Scranton Tribune.

So far in the county campaign Republicans have sensibly put aside all factional strife and grievance in their support of the ticket, and the dissensions existing in the State campaign have not been permitted to be raised in the personal fitness of the candidates for the offices for which they have been named. The Republicans of the entire county are united in one solid phlanx in support of their standard bearers.—Hazleton Sentinel.

No swapping of votes should be considered in order by Pennsylvania Republicans in this compaign. They know there are Republicans enough to give all the Republican candidates majorities of the right size if they go to the polls and use their ballots for that purpose. The thing to do is to get out the full Republican vote, and every Republican voter should consider himself a committee of one to see that that result is accomplished.—Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.

Those who cannot see an intimate relation between the diplomatic game now in progress at Paris and the political game being waged in several states in this country are short-sighted indeed. Not that we impute to any party a desire to deliberatly injure the interests of our common country. But it is undeniable, and we submit the State platforms of the Democracy as evidence, that one great political party asks the support of the American people on the very same grounds as the Spanish commissioners at Paris are basing their demands.—Scranton Republican.

It does not appear from the evidence that any loans were made to Quay which were not fully secured, and paid at maturity. The bank failed last March, but the whole amount due the state has been paid. The holding of the senator to bail is of no significance, since it is the Philadelphia custom to hold to bail all who are guilty of being suspected, and the magistrate was a willing instrument of the district attorney.—Honesdale Citizen.

The way to defeat that conspiracy is to vote for the legislative nominees known to be favorable to Quay. The courts will take cognizance of his case at the earliest possible period in November, and he will be triumphantly vindicated. But his trial cannot come off until later in November than election day. It was this knowledge that led his persecutors to select the time they did for bringing on the arrest and preliminary proceedings. — Pottsville Miners' Journal.

Those who oppose the re-election of Senator Quay has an undoubted right to do so. If they oppose him as Republicans, they should oppose him with another Republican candidate for the senate. They are not doing this. When they declare their opposition to Quay, to ask who their candidate is, is a perfectly fair question. If they have no opposing Republican candidate, they can have no way of defeating him except with a Democrat.—Honesdale Citizen.

A Pennsylvanian of national prominence, who was a minister to a foreign country under President Cleveland, in speaking to a resident of Lower Merion regarding the charges against Quay, said that under the evidence produced at the hearing the magistrate had no more right to hold Quay for trial than he had to hold me." As the speaker is one of the foremost lawyers in the country, and presumably a Democrat, his opinion should be considered unprejudiced and of weight.—Conshohocken Recorder.

EMPORIUM
MILLING COMPANY.

PRICE LIST.

Emporium, Pa., Oct. 19, 1898.

NEMOPHILA, per sack,	$1 20
Graham, "	60
Rye "	60
Buckwheat, "	60
Patent Meal, "	40
Coarse Meal, per 100,	90
Chop Feed, "	90
Middlings, "	1 00
Bran, "	90
Corn, per bushel,	50
White Oats, per bushel,	40
Choice Clover Seed, Choice Timothy Seed, Choice Millet Seed, Fancy Kentucky Blue Grass,	At Market Prices.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Contributions invited. That which you would like to see in this department, let us know by postal card, or letter, personally.

County Supt. Miss Mattie Collins was in town this week.

Frank Fox, of Driftwood, was a business visitor at Emporium, Monday.

Supt. Thos. A. Roberts, of Renovo, had business in Emporium, Friday.

Miss Nellie O'Day, of Kane, is the guest of Emporium friends this week.

Miss Estella Hollahan, of Driftwood, was the guest of Miss Mabel Cush over Sunday.

Mr. Frank Hoag, of Sterling Run, made a flying trip to Emporium on Monday.

Miss Alma Gantz returned Saturday, from an extended visit with Elmlra relatives.

Court Stenographer J. Irvin Hagerman, of Lock Haven, was in town on Monday.

H. C. Crawford and B. W. Green, of Emporium were in town on Friday.—Port Allegany Reporter.

Miss Minnie Barrett, of Smethport, is visiting her friend, Miss Ella Hackett, on Third street.

B. W. Green and L. Taggart, of Emporium, were Ridgway visitors Thursday.—Elk Democrat.

S. D. McCoole, one of Driftwood's jovial citizens, made us a short but pleasant call on Monday afternoon.

Mrs. D. E. Hackett, of Emporium, a sister of Mrs J. H. Sowers, spent Sunday and Monday in town.—McKean Miner.

John J. Hinkle is home from Philadelphia for a few days' visit with his wife, and will stay until after election.

E. A. Wilbur went to Emporium Thursday evening with his brother Bert, who had been visiting him.—Austin Republican.

Mr. V. S. Burnell the efficient mail clerk on the W. N. Y. & P. Ry., made us a pleasant call Tuesday and added his name to our subscription list.

Messrs. J. C. Martin and F. W. Mitchell, of Driftwood, two of the A. V.'s reliable employees, were greeting their many friends in town on Tuesday.

Mrs. John O'Byrne received a telegram this morning announcing the death of her brother-in-law, Charles Rawley, at Washington, Pa.

Our old townsman and the most expert monument salesman on the road, is hustling business and taking many orders. His name is Samuel Faucette and he is rattling the business his way.

F. E. Allen, of Philadelphia, accompanied by his estimable wife, paid Emporium a visit last Saturday. Mr. Allen is Superintendent of Circulation for the Philadelphia Inquirer and is a hustler.

Miss Rosa Ritchie, one of Cameron county's rising young teachers, spent Sunday with her brother, Mr. Fred Ritchie, on Centre street, returning to her home in Emporium on the evening mail.—St. Marys Gazette.

Capt. J. C. Johnson, of Emporium, one of the leading legal lights of Cameron county, was in town last Friday, enroute for Coudersport. Capt. Johnson was a favorite line officer of the famous old 149th, P. V. I., and while here had the pleasure of shaking hands with his old lieutenant, H. T. Reynolds of Ulysses.—Port Allegany Press.

Valises, suit cases, and satchels going at you own price at N. Seger's.

It Is Stone or Jenks.

Stone or Jenks will be elected Governor next week.

Stone believes in McKinley, the McKinley tariff, and honest money.

Jenks believes in Bryan, in free trade and in free silver, and in 1896 went upon the stump for Bryan and a bogus dollar.

Every free silver *D*emocrat in the land is looking forward to 1900.

Where is the Republican, realizing the dangers in Bryanism, who will vote for Bryan's representative in Pennsylvania?—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Thoroughbred Poultry for Sale.

Two trios of Rose comb, White Leghorns, bred from the finest prize winning stock in the U. S.

R. C. DODSON.

Oyster Supper.

The following is the menu of the supper to be served by the ladies of the Presbyterian church at Mr. A. Hockley's residence this evening.

Oysters,
Stewed, Fried, Escalloped,
Escalloped Potatoes,
Pickles Catsup, Celery Chowchow,
Ham,
Jelly, Cabbage, Salad,
Bread Rolls
Cake,
Coffee, Tea.

A complete line of boys' double breasted suits at N. Seger's.

A Joke on Joe.

At Eldred Col. Stone unexpectedly encountered Joe Sibly, who is making a stiff fight against Chas. Stone for Congress. The greeting was very warm and Sibley's salutation was: "Well, Stone, we can't wish each other success but we are friends for all that."

Gen. T. J. Stewart, one of Col. Stone's speakers was standing by and this remark of Sibley's gave him an opportunity of making one of his inimitable speeches.

"Why, Sibley," he said, "why can't you wish each other success? You know the story of the two Irishmen? If not, I will tell you It was in a quarry and on a warm day. One of the Irishmen, wiping his brow, exclaimed, "Be jabers Pat it is a warm day, I could drink a whole kettle of beer.' 'Ah, Mike,' said the other reproachfully, 'shure, ye wouldn't be thinkin' av drinkin' the whole of it yerself and not offer me half?' 'Indade, then, I think I would.' 'Well, ye might as well offer me half, seein' as how ye are not going to get any of it,' retorted the other."

To this Sibley laughed heartily and good naturedly and turning to the bystanders, said: "The moral is applied to me."—McKean Miner.

Broke Into a Freight Car.

A box of gloves belonging to the Emporium Glove and Mitten Co., that was stored in a car at P. & E. freight depot, was broken into Sunday night by a gang of pilfering rogues, who after taking all they cared for, strewed the remainder of the gloves about the railroad track and Hacket's mill yard. The company place their loss at $25.

Death of a Well Known Coudersport Lady.

Mrs. Helen Bird Spafford, wife of J. M. Spafford, died at her home at East Coudersport on last Thursday, aged sixty-four years. The deceased was a sister-in-law of Mrs. A. J. Rogers, of this place, who was unable to attend the funeral on account of being ill.

Mrs. Spafford was an exemplary christian lady and had a large circle of acquaintances in this county who will be pained to learn of her demise.

Seriously Ill.

We are pleased to learn this morning that Mr. James H. Reed, of Sixth street who has been suffering from a severe attack of pneumonia and inflammation of the bowels, and for whom grave fears have been entertained by the physicians, as to his recovery, is reported as being a little better this morning.

Owing to Mr. Reed's rugged constitution it is to be hoped he will be able to withstand the ravages of this terrible combination of diseases and will soon be on the short road to recovery.

Remember This.

On Memorial Day, May 30th, of 1897, when the children of our public and Sabbath schools were engaged in that loving and patriotic mission of strewing beautiful flowers on the graves of our fallen heroes, Dr. S. S. Smith sat within the walls of the State Capitol at Harrisburg, and voted against a bill that provided for the closing of saloons on Memorial Day, in order that the day may be fittingly observed with all honor and respect that is due the old soldiers. Boys of '61 remember this next Tuesday.

Death of Dan'l Collins.

Mr. Daniel Collins a former resident of Beechwood, but late of Bailey Run, Potter county, died at the latter place, Thursday, Oct. 27th. His death was due to typhoid fever. Deceased leaves a wife and one child, who have the sympathy of a host of friends. In the death of Mr. Collins is the passing away of a man who was liked and respected by all who knew him. Interment took place Saturday, at 2 p. m., in Sanford's Cemetery at Beechwood. Rev. J. M. Johnston, of Emporium, preached the funeral sermon to a large gathering of friends who were present to pay their last respects to the dead.

Lock Haven Hospital.

In as much as patients from this county have been treated in the Hospital now in operation at Lock Haven, Pa., and that all the expense of the carrying on of so large an establishment falls upon the Lock Haven public, they call upon the kindly disposed people of this district to send them donations of anything which could be used in hospital or household living

Since opening this building there has been an average of ten patients and several surgical operations weekly and success of the undertaking and the need for it having been fully demonstrated. More nurses and helpers are needed and with the assistance of those benevolently inclined in this part of the state a much needed and well equipped hospital will be assured to those who still need its ministrations.

Ten quarter sheeting, ten quarter blankets, muslin pillow cases, towels, night shirts, pajamas, socks, jellies, wines, canned goods, groceries, potatoes, apples, cured meats, rugs, strips of carpet; anything which will contribute to the support of a household staff will be gratefully accepted.

Things contributed in this community will be packed and shipped to Lock Haven.

Fleece lined underwear for ladies, at Mrs. Bardwell's.

A fine line of mens' assorted underwear at N. Seger's.

Our Candidate For Representative.

We know of nothing more applicable in favor of the candidacy of Hon. H. H. Mullin our candidate for Representative, the following article written by a prominent Republican of Cameron county and published in the PRESS in 1896.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

H. H. MULLIN, our candidate for the Legislature, is so well known to all the people of the county that comment is scarcely necessary. Born in the good old county of Cumberland, he was educated in the common schools, and earned his first money, while a boy, as a slate picker in the Montelius coal mines at Mt. Carmel.

In 1867, when sixteen years old, he came to Emporium and entered the office of the CAMERON COUNTY PRESS, as an apprentice. After completing his trade he remained in the employ of his instructor, Mr. C. B. Gould, and has continued his connection with the paper to this time being now its business manager. But while he has risen to the top of the newspaper business, in the county, he has not forgotten how to sling type or tramp a job press, when necessary.

Mr. Mullin has been largely identified with the progress and development of Emporium and Cameron county. Every enterprise for the benefit of the public, the improvement of the town or the development of the county, has found in him an earnest advocate and an untiring worker. Harry Mullin's pluck and push has helped more than one enterprise out of the mud onto solid ground. The people have recognized these qualities in him and have made use of them for their benefit, through all these years, by keeping him continually at work in their interests.

Two years ago he was elected to the Legislature and his ability and fidelity earned for him a commanding position in the Councils of the State. For a first termer he made a record that is seldom equalled. His wide acquaintance with public men and his faculty of drawing men to him to aid in the accomplishment of his purpose, made him an important factor in all legislation, and makes him especially valuable to his constituents. Important legislation affecting the policy of the State, in relation to public lands, the betterment of public service and the relation of various counties to each other will come up for passage at the next session of the Legislature, and the most important of all will be the revision of the tax system of Pennsylvania and it is of vital importance to the farmers, laboring men as well as business men to be represented by a competent Member whose experience and acquaintance will make his services invaluable in that direction. It is essential to the interests of Cameron county, that our member be a Republican and a man of standing and influence that we may receive what is justly ours. Mr. Mullin we believe is fully up to the requirements of the hour, and the people of Cameron county will advance their own interests and occupy their proper place in determining the policy of the State by re-electing him by a big majority.

"They Say."

"They say" the war is over and it is no longer desirable to "remember the Maine." But, it is a very good time to remember the "Wilson bill," and the rotten, puerile and disgraceful management of the last Democratic Congress.

That Congress, the Democratic majority of it, did not know enough to frame a tariff bill that would provide revenue enough to meet the ordinary expenses of the government; and that was a genuine, old, Jefferson-Jackson-Andy Johnson-Beauregard Democratic Congress, Simon-pure and no discount.

But, the party has changed since then. Alas! too true! It has changed. If such financial and economic mismanagement is all we could expect from the real old original Vallandingham-Buchannan Democrats, what should we expect now, when all the fads, freaks and fancies, find warm welcome and honored positions in the councils of the party? Alas! poor old Jefferson-Jackson; it is a good thing you are dead.

Every vote for Swallow is half a vote for Jenks. Every vote for Dr. Smith is a whole vote for a Democratic United States Senator, and for a Republican to vote for either of them is to give aid and comfort to the enemy, and no Republican who is also a patriot can afford to do that. Perhaps you could not enlist and suffer on the gory field of battle; too old, married, false teeth, or one thing or another kept you back, but you can do the next best thing, you can help the cause of right, justice, freedom and humanity by voting the straight Republican ticket. Vote it straight from top to bottom. Just put a cross in the circle at the head of the Republican column, and let 'er go.

Game Birds for Sale.

A fine lot of game fowls, as well as a flock of pigeons, for sale at reasonable prices. For particulars address,

MR. ROY PAGE, Cameron, Pa.

The Political Situation.

Dear Old Press:—

Any one reading the speeches of Jenks or Swallow would infer, if true, that all our State officials were guilty of every crime in the category, and of violating every command in the decalogue, and that this, the old Keystone State was bankrupt and all her citizens villains of the deepest die.

Now what are the facts in the case? I make the assertion that there never was a time in the history of the State when the farmer and the working man paid as little to the support of the State Government as at the present time. Nor was there ever a time when they received as much in return. More than this, no Treasurer of the State of Pennsylvania was ever a defaulter or embezzler, nor has the State ever lost a single cent in this way. It is no doubt true that there is more or less extravagance. This is also true of every society, let it be church or lodge, also of every county, borough and township. I believe that in proportion to the amount of monies received and paid out by the State that there is more extravagance in any one township in our county—that is the percentage is greater. I say extravagance, not corruption.

State Chairman Garman is exhibiting Brother Jenks as the only honest man in the State. Brother Swallow takes exception to this, as he preempted this title one year ago and claims to be the only Simon-pure, all-wool and yard-wide—even Old Honesty itself. I am one of those who believe that if a man is honest the people will come to know it without his proclaiming it from the housetop.

In this campaign the Democrats and Prohibitionists appear to be allies, as they preach the same doctrine and use the same arguments, which consist only of abuse, vituperation, villification and slander of all who do not think as they do and are not content with slandering the living alone but must also attack the memory of the dead. Witness the *Voice* extra for September —"Quay edition," page 5, wherein it states that Square Timber Noyes took to drink and drank himself to death. This is not true as is well known to all who lived here at that time, but this is only in time with their method of campaign. To all the older citizens of this State it is well known that this same hue and cry was raised in 1877. The charge was made that the Republicans had stolen the State Treasury empty and that if they could only get a chance at the books they would prove it. Col. Amos C. Noyes was elected and after an investigation and examination of the books, made this report: "If I can only leave the office with as much credit as did my predecessors, I will be entirely satisfied." But then this is the argument our Democratic friends have always used. It was the case with Lincoln, Grant and Garfield. Our friend Jenks loves to tell how great and good a man was Lincoln, but I can well remember when he (Jenks) trained with a party that called Lincoln an ape, baboon, tyrant, usurper and murderer. Most of us can remember the "anything to beat Grant" cry, also the forged Morey letters in the Garfield campaign. He must be a very obtuse Republican indeed who cannot see that it is the very same old Democratic ass in a lion's skin. I would advise Brothers Jenks and Swallow to read Exodus 20-16, John 8-7, and give heed thereto.

Republicans let us see to it that the party of Lincoln, Grant, Garfield and McKinley stands true and not wander after false gods only to be fed on husks and the crumbs as they fall from the rickety old Democratic table.

OLD TIMER.

Driftwood. Pa., Oct. 31, 1898.

Letter From a Grove Republican.

Editor Press:—

I feel that the Republicans of this section of the county fully appreciate the grave political situation, yet I am moved to add a few lines in order to stir to action any who may be laggards.

Vote for Hon. C. W. Stone for Congress, He is highly esteemed by his colleagues in Congress and holds the highly important position of Chairman of Committee on Weights and Coinage, a position of vast importance, when the monetary affairs of this country are subject to legislation. Whereas, his opponent, the Hon. J. C. Sibley is a man of one idea and that is the populistic idea of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, which the voters of this country so emphatically condemned in the election of that brilliant statesman and magnificant American citizen, the Hon. William McKinley.

***

A vote for Hon. Henry H. Mullin is a vote for an honest man, and one who has always aided the poor, whether of his own political faith or not, as is well known to all in this part of the county in the case of Mr. Black, whom he had admitted and accompanied to a Home in Philadelphia. He is an indefatigable worker and when a member of a former legislature, had an act passed which, if not vetoed by the Governor, would have been of inestimable value to the working men of this county, who wished to procure a home. This act was known as the "Homestead Bill." Mr. Mullin having worked in a coal mine for some time and in a printing office for thirty years, is a laboring man himself and knows their wants and is in full sympathy with them. Being a working man myself I consider it an honor as well as my duty to give him my support.

***

A vote for C. M. Thomas for County Treasurer, is a vote for a man who is not ashamed to be known as a woodsman, and who while a laboring man himself gives employment to many men —all of whom have a good word for him and will show their appreciation of him by their votes. You will make no mistake in voting for C. M. Thomas.

***

A vote for John McDonald for Associate Judge is a vote for a man who is well and favorably known to the citizens of the lower end of the county as an honest and industrious citizen. Although not so well known to the voters of the upper end of the county, we can assure them that he will fill the office with dignity and impartiality.

***

Republicans stand by your guns, and the victory is yours. Every candidate on the ticket is a worker, and worthy of your confidence and support and can and will be elected if every Republican is true to his convictions. Get out the vote.

PATH FINDER.

Sinnemahoning, Pa., Nov. 1st, 1898.

Winter Excursion Tickets on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

On November 1 the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will place on sale at its principal ticket offices excursion tickets to all prominent winter resorts in New Jersey, Virginia and North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Cuba. The tickets will be sold at the usual low rates, with the usual liberal return limits.

The magnificent facilities of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with its many connections, make this the favorite line for Winter travel.

An illustrated book, descriptive of Winter resorts, and giving routes of travel and rates for tickets, will be furnished free after November 1 on application to ticket agents. 1166-36-1t

Supper.

The ladies of the Odd Fellows Payment Fund Society will give one of their popular 25 cent suppers on Tuesday evening, Nov. 8th, in the vacant store room formerly occupied by P. J. Bloom. Supper from five o'clock until all are served.

The Duty of Republicans.

There is an important duty incumbent upon every loyal, intelligent Republican this fall and that is to vote the straight Republican ticket from top to bottom. Whilst we may have differences of opinion in regard to the issues of this campaign, yet we cannot afford to let our mortal enemy come into our garden and weed our potatoes. The Republican party is broader, deeper and longer than any individual in it.

Can we afford to assassinate our convictions for the sake of any individual? No! No! A thousand times no. Can we, by criminal ignorance, renounce those grand principles taught by Lincoln, Grant, and last but not least, that statesman of statesmen, Wm. McKinley.

Shall we allow our enemy to mislead us by a campaign of villification, hypocrisy and malicious lies? They tell you on the rostrum that they are friends of President McKinley and the present administration. Stop one moment and look back at their recent conventions, held in every county in this grand old Commonwealth of ours, and the resolutions adopted were these: "We pledge our loyal allegience to Bryan and his free silver heresies; we denounce the present administration of William McKinley, the War Department and the war." Yet they will come to you and tell you there are no national issues. They cite you beautiful passages of reform.

Steady, Republicans! Stand shoulder to shoulder; don't deceive your better judgment, by hankering to the tirades of calumny, heaped upon individuals in order to mislead you.

What is the matter with W. A. Stone's candidacy for Governor? A man of ability, of sterling qualities and one upon whom the sword of criticism has left no mark.

C. W. Stone, our candidate for Congress, is a man who has been tried and not found wanting; an able legislator of not only State but of National reputation and one who was even recognized by the Cleveland administration for his ability.

Major J. Z. Brown, our candidate for State Senator, in this district is an old soldier, with a record for bravery that is enviable. He should receive the vote of every patriotic citizen. Remember how important it is to elect Maj. Brown for Senator.

Our next candidate is Representative to the State Legislature; one who has already represented us with ability; one who, if you examine the records of that Legislature, cast no vote to exempt foreign corporations and Express companies from taxes; a man who time and time again, has proven himself the poor man's friend, and a worthy exponent of those grand principles of Lincoln, Grant, Garfield and McKinley. The coming Legislature elects a United States Senator and we want no Democrat to represent us and denounce McKinley's administration as they have in their recent resolutions. This war is not settled yet. Are we by our votes going to print the mark of shame on the brow of that grand patriot, soldier and statesman whom the nations of the world have learned to respect and admire? God forbid! Elect Henry H. Mullin to the Legislature and by so doing you will be doing your small part towards sustaining the President, as that is the only way you can help him.

Our candidate for County Treasurer is a man you cannot afford to defeat; a man who is responsible; one who arose from a day laborer to be recognized as one of the most successful lumber and business men of his district; one who is a large property owner in this town; a charitable humanitarian. No man ever left his camps hungry. Any man who can conduct his own business successfully can easily by trusted to conduct the business of the county without placing any of his friends in a precarious condition. He is worthy of the office, elect him.

John McDonald, our candidate for Associate Judge, needs no introduction to the voters of this county. He will be elected by a large majority. His popularity among the laboring men of the county speaks volumes for his standing in the community. A quiet, unassuming man, yet his high moral character and manly treatment of all with whom he comes in contact gather the people around him. Judge McDonald will not disappoint the people.

This is a campaign of vital importance to the country. Be intelligent, be true to yourselves and to the principles you have always advocated. If grievances exist among us is it patriotic to throw down our arms to the enemy because some captain displeases you?

Personally-Conducted Tours via Pennsylvania Railroad.

SEASON OF 1898-9.

The Personally-Conducted Tourist System of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is the final evolution in absolute perfection in railway travel, the summit of the excellence of modern luxurious railway facilities:

For the season of '98 and '99 it has arranged for the following tours:

California.—Tour will leave New York, Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Pittsburg, February 9. Nineteen days will be spent in California. The party will travel over the entire route by the "Golden Gate Special," the finest train that crosses the continent.

Florida.—Four tours to Jacksonville will leave New York and Philadelphia January 24, February 7 and 21, and March 7. The first three of these admit of a sojourn of two weeks in the "Flowery State." Tickets for the fourth tour will be good to return by regular trains until May 31, 1899.

Tickets for the above tours will be sold from all principal points on the Pennsylvania Railroad. For detailed itineraries, giving rates and full information, address Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, Pittsburg; B. Courleander, Jr., Passenger Agent Baltimore District, Baltimore; C. Studds, Passenger Agent, Southern District, Washington; or Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Philadelphia. 1165-36-1t

B. W. Green Speaks at Johnsonburg.

The first speaker at the big Republican Rally held at Johnsonburg last week was B. W. Green, of Emporium, who prefaced his address by referring to the closely allied material interests of his county, Cameron, and this county; Cameron having once been a part of Elk and is now joined to it in the same Judicial district, facts which caused the speaker to say that he did not need to offer any apology for coming up into the county to speak politically. He congratulated the people of Johnsonburg and vicinity on the material prosperity shown on every hand and mentioned the fact that from $70,000 to $75,000 are being paid each month to the employes of the paper mills now in operation there. When the speaker referred to the big majority that Johnsonburg gave to "that spotless and brave" candidate for the Presidency, Wm. McKinley, the mere mention of the name brought forth such a general and generous applause that there were few who heard the balance of the speaker's sentence. Mr. Green said that although it was the first time that Elk county had given a majority, he did not believe that anyone felt one pang of regret for their action in November, 1896. By comparing the record of Elk county with that of others the same conditions were apparent.

Mr. Green alluded briefly to the brilliant record of the Republican party, which, he said, had always stood for living issue and no issues had ever been championed by it that was not right and had been so proven. His eloquent references to the "Great Pathfinder to the Pacific," John C. Fremont; the "Rail-Splitter of Illinois," Abraham Lincoln; that "Peerless, soldier," Grant; under all of whom the party advanced in the world's history, were in each case greeted with prolonged applause. His statements concerning the paralyzed industries of the country under the Cleveland administration and the fact that the last Democratic National administration were compelled to borrow money in times of peace, were too true and of too recent history to bear the least contradiction. He alluded to claims of the Democracy that this campaign should not include in its scope any but State issues, and said that while the Democrats claimed the above in this, a Republican state, they held opposite views in states that were Democratic in their majorities. In Republican states they dare not endorse the Chicago-Bryan platform, but in Democratic states they have the Bryan plank fully endorsed and a part of their state platform.

Mr. Green said that the Republicans of the Keystone state were, however, equally fortunate whether the battle was on state or national issues, and pointed to the fact that when the Democratic party passed out of power in this state in 1860, they left some bequests to the Republican party, which were undisputable truths. One was a debt of $40,000,000 of which all but $1,500,000 has been paid under the rule of the Republican party. He recited a number of other defects and abuses which have been remedied by the Republican party and called particular attention to the fact that $5,500,000 are now appropriated annually for the schools of the state. He believed in educating the youth; it is for the best interests of the country. In Elk county by reason of the wise legislation of the Republican party, $30,000 are paid annually into Elk county school funds by the state, where but $7,000 to $8,000 are returned to the state for all taxes. The Republican party in the state of Pennsylvania stands to-day for the people and their interests.

At this time the audience became so crowded in the hall that Chairman Horton was obliged to interrupt the speaker and direct the people to make room for those who were standing.

Mr. Green resumed his address by referring to the standard bearers of the party in the state and county. All the candidates are entitled to the support of every man who believes in party honesty and good government. Deafening cheers and continued applause greeted his mention of the name Col. Wm. A. Stone, whom the speaker had known from boyhood and whom he had seen go to the front in the 60's when not yet 18 years of age. He recalled his rapid advancement in the ranks and said that from a close personal acquaintance with Col. Stone he could truthfully say that there was not one blotch upon his character; he is honest and brave and deserves the support of every man. He is not, as has been charged, the tool of any man, but no man's man every day, and will be found fearless in the discharge of his duty. The candidates of the Republican party were never better; three of them have served their country with distinction during the rebellion and during all of it too.

It is the first time that a soldier candidate from the ranks has been before the people for election to the high office of Governor and, to use the closing words of Mr. Green's address, you who take such an interest in the return soldiers of Co. H ought to look well that when a private of the rebellion is a candidate he should receive your votes, the same as 35 or 40 years hence the privates of the Spanish war should receive the support of every good and loyal citizen.—Elk Advocate.

In a Hospital.

Hon. Henry W. Williams, of Wellsboro. one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, is suffering from a severe attack of nervous prostration brought on by over work. At present he is in the Sharon hospital at Sharon, Pa., where he is receiving treatment from a magnetic healer. The judges many friends here, join with the PRESS in wishing him a speedy recovery.

LIFE PATHS.

It's a wonderful world we're in, my dear,
A wonderful world, they say,
And blest they be who may wander free
Wherever a wish might stray,
Who spread their sails to the arctic gales,
Or bask in the tropic's bowers,
While we must keep to the footpath steep
In this workaday life of ours.

For smooth is the road for the few, my dear,
And wide are the ways they roam;
Our feet are led where the million tread,
In the worn, old lanes of home.
And the years may flow for weal or woe,
And the frost may follow the flowers,
Our steps are bound to the selfsame round
In this workaday life of ours.

But narrow our path may be, my dear,
And simple the scenes we view,
A heart like thine and a love like mine
Will carry us bravely through.
With a happy song we'll trudge along,
And smile in the shine or showers,
And we'll ease the pack on a brother's back
By this workaday life of ours.
—Joe Lincoln, in L. A. W. Bulletin.

PART VI.

CHAPTER XXX.—CONTINUED.

Silver was a changed man, once he was out there and had his back on his friends and the block-house; his cheeks seemed to have fallen in; his voice trembled; never was a soul more dead in earnest.

"Why, John, you're not afraid?" asked Dr. Livesey.

"Doctor, I'm no coward; no, not I—not so much!" and he snapped his fingers. "If I was I wouldn't say it. But I'll own up fairly I've the shakes upon me for the gallows. You're a good man and a true; I never see a better man! And you'll not forget what I done good, not any more than you'll forget the bad, I know. And I step aside—see here—and leave you and Jim alone. And you'll put that down for me, too, for it's a long stretch, is that!"

So saying, he stepped back a little way till he was out of earshot, and there sat upon a tree-stump and began to whistle; spinning round now and again upon his seat so as to command a sight sometimes of me and the doctor, and sometimes of his unruly ruffians as they went to and fro in the sand, between the fire—which they were busy rekindling—and the house, from which they brought forth pork and bread to make the breakfast.

"So, Jim," said the doctor, sadly, "here you are. As you have brewed, so shall you drink, my boy. Heaven knows, I cannot find it in my heart to blame you; but this much I will say, be it kind or unkind; when Capt. Smollett was well, you dared not have gone off; and when he was ill, and couldn't help it, by George, it was downright cowardly!"

I will own that I here began to weep. "Doctor," I said, "you might spare me. I have blamed myself enough; my life's forfeited anyway, and I should have been dead now, if Silver hadn't stood for me; and, doctor, believe this, I can die—and I dare say I deserve it—but what I fear is torture. If they come to torture me—"

"Jim," the doctor interrupted, and his voice was quite changed, "Jim, I can't have this. Whip over, and we'll run for it."

"Doctor," said I, "I passed my word."

"I know, I know," he cried. "We can't help that, Jim, now. I'll take it on my shoulders, holus bolus, blame and shame, my boy; but stay here, I cannot help you. Jump! One jump, and you're out, and we'll run for it like antelopes."

"No," I replied, "you know right well you wouldn't do the thing yourself; neither you nor the squire, nor captain; and no more will I. Silver trusted me; I passed my word, and back I go. But, doctor, you did not let me finish. If they come to torture me, I might let slip a word where the ship is; for I got the ship, part by luck and part by risking, and she lies in North inlet, on the southern beach, and just below high water. At half-tide she must be high and dry."

"The ship!" exclaimed the doctor.

Rapidly I described to him my adventures, and he heard me out in silence.

"There is a kind of fate in this," he observed when I had done. "Every step it's you that saves our lives; and do you suppose by any chance we are going to let you lose yours? That would be a poor return, my boy. You found out the plot; you found Ben Gunn—the best deed that ever you did, or will do, though you live to ninety. Oh, by Jupiter! and talking of Ben Gunn, why, this is the mischief in person. Silver!" he cried! "Silver! I'll give you a piece of advice," he continued, as the cook drew near again; "don't you be in any great hurry after that treasure."

"Why, sir, I do my possible, which that ain't," said Silver. "I can only, asking your pardon, save my life and the boy's by seeking for that treasure, and you may lay to that."

"Well, Silver," replied the doctor, "if that is so, I'll go one step further; look out for squalls when you find it!"

"Sir," said Silver, "as between man and man, that's too much and too little. What you're after, why you left the block-house, why you give me that there chart, I don't know now, do I? And yet I done your bidding with my eyes shut, and never a word of hope! But no, this here's too much. If you won't tell me what you mean plain out, just say so, and I leave the helm."

"No," said the doctor, musingly, "I've no right to say more; it's not my secret, you see, Silver, or, I give you my word, I'd tell it to you. But I'll go as far with you as I dare go, and a step beyond, for I'll have my wig sorted by the captain, or I'm mistaken! And, first, I'll give you a bit of hope; Silver, if we both get alive out of this wolf-trap, I'll do my best to save you, short of perjury."

Silver's face was radiant. "You couldn't say more, I'm sure, sir, not if you was my mother," he cried.

"Well, that's my first concession," added the doctor. "My second is a piece of advice: Keep the boy close beside you, and when you need help, halloo. I'm off to seek it for you, and that itself will show you if I speak at random. Good-by, Jim."

And Dr. Livesey shook hands with me through the stockade, nodded to Silver, and set off at a brisk pace into the wood.

CHAPTER XXXI.

THE TREASURE HUNT — FLINT'S POINTER.

"Jim," said Silver, when we were alone, "if I saved your life, you saved mine; and I'll not forget it. I seen the doctor waving you to run for it—with the tail of my eye, I did; and I seen you say no, as plain as hearing. Jim, that's one to you. This is the first glint of hope I had since the attack failed, and I owe it you. And now, Jim, we're to go in for this here treasure-hunting, with sealed orders, too, and I don't like it; and you and me must stick close, back to back like, and we'll save our necks in spite o' fate and fortune."

Just then a man hailed us from the fire that breakfast was ready, and we were soon seated here and there about the sand over biscuit and fried junk. They had lighted a fire fit to roast an ox; and it was now grown so hot that they could only approach it from the windward, and even there not without precaution. In the same wasteful spirit, they had cooked, I suppose, three times more than we could eat; and one of them, with an empty laugh, threw what was left into the fire, which blazed and roared again over this unusual fuel. I never in my life saw men so careless of the morrow; hand to mouth is the only word that can describe their way of doing; and what with wasted food and sleeping sentries, though they were bold enough for a brush and be done with it, I could see their entire unfitness for anything like a prolonged campaign.

Even Silver, eating away, with Capt. Flint upon his shoulder, had not a word of blame for their recklessness. And this the more surprised me, for I thought he had never shown himself so cunning as he did then.

"Ay, mates," said he, "it's lucky you have Barbecue to think for you with this here head. I got what I wanted, I did. Sure enough, they have the ship. Where they have it, I don't know yet; but once we hit the treasure, we'll have to jump about and find out. And then, mates, us that has the boats, I reckon, has the upper hand."

Thus he kept running on, with his mouth full of the hot bacon; thus he restored their hope and confidence, and, I more than suspect, repaired his own at the same time.

"As for hostage," he continued, "that's his last talk, I guess, with them he loves so dear. I've got my piece o' news, and thanky to him for that; but it's over and done. I'll take him in a line when we go treasure-hunting, for we'll keep him like so much gold, in case of accidents, you mark, and in the meantime, once we got the ship and treasure both, and off to sea like jolly companions, why, then we'll talk Mr. Hawkins over, we will, and we'll give him his share, to be sure, for all his kindness."

It was no wonder the men were in a good humor now. For my part, I was horribly cast down. Should the scheme he had now sketched prove feasible, Silver, already doubly a traitor, would not hesitate to adopt it. He had still a foot in either camp, and there was no doubt he would prefer wealth and freedom with the pirates to a bare escape from hanging, which was the best he had to hope on our side.

Nay, and even if things so fell out that he was forced to keep his faith with Dr. Livesey, even then what danger lay before us! What a moment that would be when the suspicions of his followers turned to certainty, and he and I should have to fight for dear life—he, a cripple, and I, a boy—against five strong and active seamen!

Add to this double apprehension, the mystery that still hung over the behavior of my friends; their unexplained desertion of the stockade; their inexplicable cession of the chart; or, harder still to understand, the doctor's last warning to Silver: "Look out for squalls when you find it;" and you will readily believe how little taste I found in my breakfast, and with how uneasy a heart I set forth behind my captors on the quest for treasure.

We made a curious figure had anyone been there to see us; all in soiled sailor clothes, and all but me armed to the teeth. Silver had two guns slung about him, one before and one behind—besides the great cutlass at his waist, and a pistol in each pocket of his square-tailed coat. To complete his strange appearance, Capt Flint sat perched upon his shoulder and gabbled odds and ends of purposeless sea-talk. I had a line about my waist, and followed obediently after the sea-cook, who held the loose end of the rope, now in his free hand, now between his powerful teeth. For all the world I was led like a dancing bear.

The other men were variously burdened, some carrying picks and shovels—for that had been the very first necessary they brought ashore from the "Hispaniola"—others laden with pork, bread and brandy for the midday meal. All the stores, I observed, came from our stock; and I could see the truth of Silver's words the night before. Had he not struck a bargain with the doctor he and his mutineers, deserted by the ship, must have been driven to subsist on clear water, and the proceeds of their hunting. Water would have been little to their taste; a sailor is not usually a good shot; and, besides all that, when they were so short of eatables, it was not likely they would be very flush of powder.

Well, thus equipped, we all set out—even the fellow with the broken head, who should certainly have kept in shadow—and straggled, one after another, to the beach, where the two gigs awaited us. Even these bore trace of the drunken folly of the pirates, one in a broken thwart, and both in their muddled, unbailed condition. Both were to be carried along with us, for the sake of safety; and so, with our numbers divided between them, we set forth upon the bosom of the anchorage.

As we pulled over there was some discussion on the chart. The red cross was, of course, far too large to be a guide; and the terms of the note on the back, as you will hear, admitted of some ambiguity. They ran, the reader may remember, thus:

"Tall tree, Spy-glass shoulder, bearing a point to the N. of N. N. E.
"Skeleton Island, E. S. E. and by E.
"Ten feet."

A tall tree was thus the principal mark. Now, right before us, the anchorage was bounded by a plateau from two to three hundred feet high, adjoining on the north the sloping southern shoulder of the Spy-glass, and rising again toward the south into the rough, cliffy eminence called the Mizzen-mast Hill. The top of the plateau was dotted thickly with pine trees of varying height. Every here and there, one of a different species rose forty or fifty feet clear above its neighbors, and which of these was the particular "tall tree" of Capt. Flint could only be decided on the spot, and by readings of the compass.

Yet, although that was the case, every man on board the boats had picked a favorite of his own ere we were half-way over, Long John alone shrugging his shoulders and bidding them wait till they were there.

We pulled easily by Silver's directions, not to weary the hands prematurely; and, after quite a long passage, landed at the mouth of the second river—that which runs down a woody cleft of the Spy-glass. Thence, bending to our left, we began to ascend the slope toward the plateau.

At the first outset, heavy, miry ground and a matted, marsh vegetation greatly delayed our progress; but by little and little the hill began to steepen and become stony underfoot, and the wood to change its character and to grow in a more open order. It was, indeed, a most pleasant portion of the island that we were now approaching. A heavy-scented bloom and many flowering shrubs had almost taken the place of grass. Thickets of green nutmeg trees were dotted here and there with the red columns and the broad shadow of the pines; and the first mingled their spice with the aroma of the others. The air, besides, was fresh and stirring, and this, under the sheer sunbeams, was a wonderful refreshment to our senses.

The party spread itself abroad, in a fan shape, shouting and leaping to and

Shout after shout came from him.

fro. About the center, and a good way behind the rest, Silver and I followed—I tethered by my rope, he plowing, with deep pants, among the sliding gravel. From time to time, indeed, I had to lend him a hand, or he must have missed his footing and fallen backward down the hill.

We had thus proceeded for about half a mile, and were approaching the brow of the plateau, when the man upon the furthest left began to cry aloud, as if in terror. Shout after shout came from him, and the others began to run in his direction.

"He can't have found the treasure," said old Morgan, hurrying past us from the right, "for that's clean a-top."

Indeed, as we found when we also reached the spot, it was something very different. At the foot of a pretty big pine, and involved in a green creeper, which had even partly lifted some of the smaller bones, a human skeleton lay, with a few shreds of clothing, on the ground. I believe a chill struck for a moment to every heart.

"He was a seaman," said George Merry, who, bolder than the rest, had gone up close, and was examining the rags of clothing. "Leastways, this is a good sea-cloth."

"Ay, ay," said Silver, "like enough; you wouldn't look to find a bishop here, I reckon. But what sort of a way is that for bones to lie? 'Tain't in natur' "

Indeed, on second glance, it seemed impossible to fancy that the body was in a natural position. But for some disarray (the work, perhaps of the birds that had fed upon him, or of the slow-growing creeper that had gradually enveloped his remains) the man lay perfectly straight—his feet pointing in one direction, his hands, raised above his head like a diver's, pointing directly in the opposite.

"I've taken a notion into my old numskull," observed Silver. "Here's the compass; there's the tip-top p'int of Skeleton island, stickin' out like a tooth. Just take a bearing, will you, along the line of them bones."

It was done. The body pointed straight in the direction of the island, and the compass read duly E. S. E. by E.

"I thought so," cried the cook; "this here is a p'inter. Right up there is our line for the pole star and the jolly dollars. But by thunder, if it don't make me cold inside to think of Flint. This is one of his jokes, and no mistake. Him and these six were alone here; he killed 'em, every man; and this one he hauled here and laid down by compass, shiver my timbers! They're long bones, and the hair's been yellow. Ay, that would be Allardyce. You mind Allardyce, Tom Morgan?"

"Ay, ay," returned Morgan, "I mind him; he owed me money, he did, and took my knife ashore with him."

"Speaking of knives," said another, "why don't we find his'n lying round? Flint warn't the man to pick a seaman's pocket; and the birds, I guess, would leave it be."

"By the powers, and that's true!" cried Silver.

"There ain't a thing left here," said Merry, still feeling around among the bones, "not a copper doit nor a baccy box. It don't look nat'ral to me."

"No, by gum, it don't," agreed Silver; "not nat'ral, nor not nice, says you. Great guns! messmate, but if Flint was living, this would be a hot spot for you and me. Six they were, and six are we; and bones is what they are now."

"I saw him dead with these here deadlights," said Morgan. "Billy took me in. There he laid, with penny-pieces on his eyes."

"Dead—ay, sure enough he's dead, and gone below," said the fellow with the bandage; "but if ever speerit walked, it would be Flint's. Dear heart, but he died bad, did Flint!"

"Ay, and that he did," observed another; "now he raged, and now he hollered for the rum, and now he sung. 'Fifteen Men' were his only song, mates; and I tell you true, I never rightly liked to hear it since. It was main hot, and the windy was open, and I hear that old song comin' out as clear as clear—and the death-haul on the man already."

"Come, come," said Silver, "stow this talk. He's dead, and he don't walk, that I know; leastways, he won't walk by day, and you may lay to that. Care killed the cat. Fetch ahead for the doubloons."

We started, certainly; but in spite of the hot sun and the staring daylight, the pirates no longer ran separate and shouting through the woods, but kept side by side, and spoke with bated breath. The terror of the dead buccaneer had fallen on their spirits.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

HIS FRENCH MAID.

Albert Gets Her Into a Serious Row with the Housegirl.

A youngster who is the only son of indulgent parents living in Avondale has a French maid, whose business it is to talk to him in French at all times. In fact, she has to, as her knowledge is limited when it comes to speaking English. The boy, though only seven, is as full of mischief as a young calf and he knows enough to know that he can fool the maid in more ways than one. He is something of a practical joker, too.

At lunchtime one day the maid was up a stump in regard to asking for salt. She needed it in her soup, and to the housegirl she couldn't make her wants known. Turning to Albert, she said: "Le sel, Albair, le sel."

Turning to the housemaid Albert said in English: "Oh, the old parley voo wants some sugar. Give it to her."

She got the sugar in one of the silver boxes or dredges used for that condiment and dredged her soup in the approved French way and with decided disregard for the quantity she was using. Then when she tasted the mawky mess she broke out in a French tirade and wanted to whip the housegirl. That is, it sounded like that, with her "Sacres" and "Mon Dieus."

"Oh, but she's cussing you," said Albert to the housegirl. "I'd tell mamma. I wouldn't let any old foreigner talk that way to me."

"What's she saying?"

"Oh, 'dam' and other cuss words that are a heap worse."

Then the housegirl got back good and strong and told her she'd slap her in the mouth, and Albert had to do the interpreting. Of course he got things a little worse than they really were and poured oil on the flames. Both went to his mother, but when Albert explained his part in the row he was the one who got the scolding.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Wren's Vindication.

When Sir Christopher Wren was building the town hall of Windsor, a fidgety member of the corporation—so the story goes—insisted that the roof required further support, and desired the architect to add more pillars. In vain did Sir Christopher assure him that the danger was imaginary—he knew better. The alarm spread, and the great architect was worried into adding the desired columns. Years passed, and in later times, when architect and patron were dead, cleaning operations in the roof revealed the fact that the supposed additional supports did not touch the roof by two inches, though this was not perceptible to anyone below. By this ingenious expedient did Sir Christopher pacify his critics, while vindicating his own architectural skill to future generations.—Leisure Hours.

An Ornament to the Profession.

Plankington—I understand that you had to go to law about that property that was left you. Have you a smart lawyer?

Bloomfield—You bet I have. He owns the property now.—Tit-Bits.

Give It a Chance.

She—Oh, James, how grand the sea is! How wonderful! I do so like to hear the roar of the ocean.

He—So do I, Elizabeth. Please keep quiet.—Boston Traveler.

Domestic Gifts.

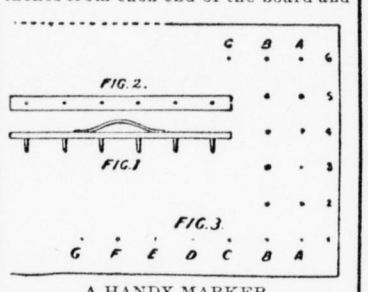
"What is a genius, mamma?"

"A genius is a man who can get what he wants out of the ice chest without upsetting the milk."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

HANDY GARDEN MARKER.

It Insures the Setting of Plants at Regular Intervals in Greenhouse Benches.

A convenient marker is shown in Fig. 1 that will insure the setting of plants at regular intervals in greenhouse benches. For convenience of explanation let us suppose the greenhouse bench to be 3½ feet wide and the interval between the plants to be seven inches. Select a piece of pine 42 inches long, 3½ inches wide and three-fourths of an inch thick. Bore a three-fourths of an inch hole 3½ inches from each end of the board and



A HANDY MARKER.

others at each seven-inch mark between them (Fig. 2). Drive pegs three inches long into each of these six holes, add a handle and the tool is ready for use.

To operate, lay the tool across the bed and press the pegs into the soil, making holes 1, 2, 3, etc. (Fig. 3). Lift and turn the tool at right angles to the row of holes just made, putting the first peg into hole A and pressing, as before, making holes B, C, D, etc. Lift again, and with the first peg in hole B make row B B parallel to row A A, and so on. The writer has used this tool in transplanting thousands of lettuce plants and can testify to the neatness of the beds so laid off, as well as to the speed with which it can be used and the time saved thereby.—M. G. Kains, in Farm and Fireside.

CROPS IN ORCHARDS.

Don't Plant Any That Mature Their Seeds During the Growing Season of the Trees.

What crop can we grow in a young orchard without injury to the trees? was asked in an exchange and was answered thus by A. B. Wood: If you have plenty of other ground on which to grow cultivated crops, don't grow anything but your trees and care for them just the same as though they were a corn crop instead. Many are not so situated that they can devote the entire land to trees, but must grow something to pay for the use of the ground till the trees yield fruit. Then comes the question again: What can I grow, then, which will not be injurious to growth of my trees? In one-half of my first peach orchard I set strawberries the first year, and on the other half I grew beans and sweet corn. The trees on the first half nearly died, though I cultivated and fertilized thoroughly, using unleached ashes and rotted stable manure liberally; the other half grew nearly double the size of the former in the first two years, besides the trees were much healthier.

This taught me not to grow any crop which matured its seed during the growing season of the trees. Seeing my mistake, though too late, I immediately plowed under the berry vines and devoted the ground entirely to the trees. The result was surprising, for the trees seemed to take new life and made more growth the next season than in both the former ones, though they have never been able to catch up with those where the beans and corn grew.

PRESERVING EGGS.

The Sulphur Process Here Described Has Been Practiced with Considerable Success.

Take a common starch box with a sliding lid. Put the eggs in the box, and upon an oyster shell or other suitable substance place a teaspoonful of sulphur. Set fire to the sulphur, and when the fumes begin to rise briskly shut up the lid, make the box tight, and do not disturb it for half an hour. Now take out the eggs, pack in oats, and the job is done. If the oats or packing material be treated to the same process it will be all the better. If a barrelful is to be preserved, place the eggs in a tight barrel two-thirds full, with no packing whatever. Fire a pound of sulphur upon a suitable substance on top of the eggs in the vacant space over them, shut up tightly, let stand an hour and then take out the eggs. As the gas is much heavier than air it will sink to the bottom, or rather fill up the barrel with the fumes. In another barrel or box place some oats, and treat in the same way. Now pack the eggs in the oats, head up the barrel, and turn the barrel every day to prevent falling of the yolks, using each end alternately, and they will keep a year, or, according to the efficiency of the operation, a shorter or longer time.

It will be seen by the above that the process is a dry and neat one, and very inexpensive, sulphur being a very cheap article. The process was sold several years ago by certain parties as "Ozone," but is an old one, and the parties were exposed, not that the process was a fraud, but because they sold a pound of sulphur as ozone for two dollars.—Poultry Keeper.

$500 Reward

The above Reward will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who placed iron and slabs on the track of the Emporium & Rich Valley R. R., near the east line of Franklin Housler's farm, on the evening of Nov. 21st, 1891.

HENRY AUCHU,
President.

38-tf.

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THE undersigned has opened a first-class Liquor store, and invites the trade of Hotels, Restaurants, &c. We shall carry none but the best American and Imported

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Where you can get anything you want in the line of

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OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE IN CHICAGO AT THE NEW YORK OFFICES OF A. N. KELLOGG NEWSPAPER CO.

CONGENIAL OCCUPATION.

Light and Profitable Employment for a Poor Old Man Who Had Nothing But Money.

The old stock broker limped wearily down the familiar country road on which in boyhood days he had often driven the cows homeward to their barn at milking time, and ever and anon some familiar feature of the landscape caught his eye. Years ago his father had died and left the farm to his brother and himself. Soon tiring of the dull toil of a farmer's life, he resolved to go to the city and seek his fortune.

Here his honest face secured him a position with a Wall street firm, the members of the firm assuming that an honest, ingenuous countenance was such a rarity in their line of business that it might attract attention and add to their clientele. Soon branching out for himself, he in time became one of the largest operators on the street. But, caught in a crash, he was penniless, and was now forced to seek a home with his brother's sons, who had prospered with the farm.

As he reached the familiar gate the young husbandmen saw him, and with a yell they rushed to meet their uncle.

"Come right in! You shall not want for anything!" cried Jabe.

"The room you occupied when a boy is ready for you!" shouted Bijah.

"Not a lick of work shall you do!" chimed in another of his nephews.

"Hush, boys!" said the old stock broker. "I'm still able to work, and shall do my share. Never shall it be said that I ate of anyone's bread and ended my days in slothfulness."

"Well," answered one of the nephews, "can you think of any light work about the place you could do? Something congenial, you know, that won't seem too strange and hard for you?"

"Yes," replied the uncle, after a pause, "I have it. I shall water the stock!"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Home Seekers' Cheap Excursions.

On November 1, 15, December 6 and 20, the North-Western Line will sell home seekers' excursion tickets, with favorable time limits, to numerous points in the West and South at exceptionally low rates. For tickets and full information apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

When a Man Looks Sad.

If you should meet a man wearing a long, pain-wrinkled, thoughtful face nowadays do not jump at the conclusion that there has been a death in his family. He may have staked a Klondiker a few months ago.—Denver Post.

Lane's Family Medicine.

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

The Real Facts.

"Many a man," said the Cumminsville sage, "thinks he has something to say, when, really, he only has a job of talking to do."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the Cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Large bottles 25 and 50 cents. Go at once; delays are dangerous

The Value of Experience.

"With what a gracefully sweeping motion she handles a fan." "Yes; she used to keep the flies off the table in her father's Omaha lunchroom."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Liked Variety.

The Judge—No two witnesses tell the same story.

The Lawyer—Your honor, I arranged it that way. I didn't want to make the trial too monotonous for you.—Yonkers Statesman.

Stiff as a poker—sore as a boil? St. Jacobs Oil will relax, soothe, cure.

Woman, Lovely Woman.

Mattie—That idiotic young Softleigh had the audacity to propose to me last night!

Helen—Did he, really! I always thought he was a little off in the upper story, but I had no idea he was as bad as that.—Chicago Evening News.

Stricken with Sciatica? St. Jacobs Oil will strike it out and cure.

Women's shoes are naturally tight when they are full.—Chicago Daily News.

BILIOUSNESS

Do you get up with a headache?

Is there a bad taste in your mouth?

Then you have a poor appetite and a weak digestion. You are frequently dizzy, always feel dull and drowsy. You have cold hands and feet. You get but little benefit from your food. You have no ambition to work and the sharp pains of neuralgia dart through your body.

What is the cause of all this trouble?

Constipated bowels.

Ayer's PILLS

will give you prompt relief and certain cure.

Keep Your Blood Pure.

If you have neglected your case a long time, you had better take

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

also. It will remove all impurities that have been accumulating in your blood and will greatly strengthen your nerves.

Write the Doctor.

There may be something about your case you do not quite understand. Write the doctor freely; tell him how you are suffering. You will promptly receive the best medical advice. Address,

Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass.

SMART MOCKING BIRD.

How a St. Louis Lady Taught Him to Sing "Yankee Doodle" and Other Tunes.

I once raised a "mocking-bird" that lived to be nine years old and seemed to be quite "one of the family," as he could call the names of the children.

I taught him to sing "Yankee Doodle," which could readily be recognized by anyone. The variety of his notes was truly wonderful.

A "mocker" must be taken from the nest, when too young to fly, and fed "by hand;" feeding frequently, and a little at a time of the following mixture: The yolk of a very hard boiled egg, mixed smoothly with twice its bulk of freshly boiled potato. This is the staple article of diet for both young and old, and must be prepared new each day. If left over it sours and is not good for the health of the bird. I also fed flies, grasshoppers and bugs, and as a special delicacy a big fat grub worm, or a spider, the last named being essential to the health of the bird, as I ascertained by observation.

In winter, when spiders were not to be found, we hunted over cellar and garrets for nests of spider's eggs, if our bird seemed to be "drooping," and they seemed to act as a tonic, like the spiders themselves.

In winter we utilized wormy nuts, and grubs found in rotten wood, also "meal worms" found in hidden nooks in gristmill. The bird relishes raw sweet apples, also bread and milk, must have a generous bath, and fresh water to drink, and cage must be cleaned every day.

They require care and attention, but give full return in their wealth of song. A stranger could scarcely sleep in our house unless we "blanketed" the bird cage, while we, being accustomed to the nightly serenade, did not mind it at all. My bird died of old age.

This summer a pair nested in an evergreen near the house, and while feeding their young developed fighting

TEACHING THE BIRD TO SING.

qualities unlooked for in a bird. A small cat was the object of their aversion, though we have several larger ones. They attacked the cat whenever and wherever seen if she left the house; they watched every door, and could see her through the screen and would alight close to the door and "scold." They would drive her into the house by swooping down upon her back, until she became apparently so "terrorized" as to be almost unable to crawl, could not mew and I believe would have soon died had I not gone to her rescue several times. They would alight on the porch and promenade in front of her, not a foot from her paws, not fearing her in the least, and such sharp, shrill scolding as they administered was almost more than even our human nerves could stand.

Their performance was considered wonderful by everyone who saw them. Not wishing to have another such experience I destroyed their nest as soon as it was empty; but they set to work to rebuild. I tore it down the second time, when they built in another tree still nearer the house and just above my reach.

The singer mysteriously disappeared soon after the female began "sitting," and as she had her hands full feeding her brood alone, had not much time to spend with the cat, who gave her a wide berth.

She succeeded in getting her young away in safety, and we have seen nothing of them since.—St. Louis Republic.

Renovating Velvet and Plush.

A simple method of cleaning velvet, velveteen and plush is described in the Ladies' Home Journal by Emma M. Hooper. The rule applies to all three kinds of goods, as all have a pile which if flattened must be assisted to rise again. With the assistance of a stiff whisk broom, a pan of boiling water and an obliging friend who will brush up the nap as you hold the goods taut over the steam the wrong side to the water, these materials will look like new. This process removes wrinkles, brightens the color, and makes the crushed nap stay up when brushed against the grain, and will answer for black or colored pile fabrics. If the velvet has a grease spot on it remove it with French chalk before steaming. A sticky spot may be lightly touched with clean cold water before the steaming process.

Heard at the Club.

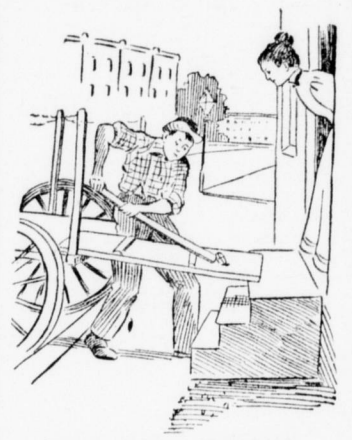
Jones—If I were you, old fellow, I wouldn't be a fool.

Brown—Quite true; still you shouldn't let it make you dissatisfied with your lot, Jones.—N. Y. Truth.

THE GROCER'S IRONY.

He Hired a Dray to Deliver a Quarter of a Pound of Pepper to an Occasional Patron.

A certain well-to-do housekeeper in West Chester discovered one day recently that there wasn't a grain of pepper in the house, says the Philadelphia Record. She always had her groceries sent to her from a Philadelphia firm, but on occasions like this she was in the habit of patronizing a West Chester grocer whose store was near by. Therefore she condescended to call up the local grocer by telephone and place with him her order for a quarter of a pound of pepper, to be delivered at once. The grocer is a pa-



FOUR OUNCES OF PEPPER.

tient man, and he talked very politely over the telephone. Afterward, however, he swore; then he laughed. He laughed loud and long, and remarked to himself occasionally: "Good idea! That's rich!" About half an hour later the well-to-do housekeeper was somewhat surprised to see a great clumsy dray drive up before her door and back up to the curb. In the middle of the dray was a tiny package done up in yellow paper. The drayman, after taking particular care to get his huge wagon in proper position, adjusted the board from the tail-board to the house steps, and with a thick stanchion proceeded to slowly pry the tiny package off the dray. With infinite care he rolled it onto the step, the amazed housekeeper meanwhile watching the proceeding from the doorway. Then the drayman slowly presented the grocer's bill for the quarter-pound of pepper and drove off.

FOR EVENING WEAR.

The Simplest and at the Same Time the Most Attractive Gown That Could Be Designed.

Beautiful evening toilettes do not necessarily require expensive materials for their construction, for there are so many exceedingly cheap goods out of which they can be made that only the woman who "must have the best of everything" turns to the heavy silks, satins and velvets.

Nine yards of nun's veiling of any desired color, two yards of glace taffeta and 12 yards of beautiful striped ribbon about five inches wide can be made into a gown that would be fitting for a queen. At 25 cents a yard the nun's veiling would come to $2.25; at 50 cents a yard the glace taffeta would be one dollar, and 12 yards of striped ribbon at 15 cents and ten yards of silk cambric at 12½ cents a yard would amount to $3.05—thus making the

EVENING GOWN OF NUN'S VEILING.

whole outfit come to just a little over six dollars—a sum which would not pinch the average purse.

The skirt of the gown is made plain and trimmed with two ruffles of the glace taffeta and a double box-plaited ribbon. This double-plaited ruffle is one of the most popular skirt decorations and can easily be made by the directions so frequently given in this column.

The waist is very decollete and is trimmed round and round with three glace taffeta ruffles. There are no sleeves, simply four-inch straps of the striped ribbon finished with bows made in the form of some fall or winter flower.

Horses Knew the Call.

An interesting story is told of the landing of the horses of one of the cavalry regiments at Siboney. There was no way to walk them ashore, and with pricks of bayonets the horses were made to jump overboard. In the water they were confused, not knowing which way to go; some swam out to sea and others in all directions but the one wanted. Finally the trumpeter on the bank sounded the call "Stables," and every one of the swimming horses pointed his nose toward the shore and was soon safe on land.

Wheat $2 a Bushel.

Some farmers are holding their wheat because they think the price will go to $2 a bushel. The price, however, may go down instead of up, and thus great losses will follow delay in selling. In all matters delays are dangerous, particularly so in sickness. At the first sign of biliousness, dyspepsia, indigestion or constipation cure yourself with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Don't wait for your condition to improve itself, for it is apt to get worse still.

A Striking Resemblance.

The addresses of a young man having been declined by a young lady, he paid court to her sister. "How much you resemble your sister," said he, the evening of his first call. "You have the same hair, the same forehead, and the same eyes—"

"And the same noes!" she added quickly. —Tit-Bits.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is often ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c per bottle.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

One of Them.

"Yes, Miss Biddleton is one of our most celebrated war heroines."

"Indeed! What did she do, go to the front as a Red Cross nurse?"

"No; she got up an endless chain scheme for the purpose of providing the soldiers with ginger snaps."—Chicago Evening News.

From Baby in the High Chair

to grandma in the rocker Grain-O is good for the whole family. It is the long-desired substitute for coffee. Never upsets the nerves or injures the digestion. Made from pure grains it is a food in itself. Has the taste and appearance of the best coffee at ¼ the price. It is a genuine and scientific article and is come to stay. It makes for health and strength. Ask your grocer for Grain-O.

In Confidence.

First Doctor—Yes, I've been his family physician for years.

Second Doctor—And he appreciates all you have done for him?

"More than that. He appreciates all he thinks I've done for him."—Brooklyn Life.

After physicians had given me up, I was saved by Piso's Cure.—Ralph Erieg, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 22, 1893.

Biscuit making as practiced by some women is hard work.—Chicago Daily News.

Damp weather brings Rheumatism. St. Jacob's Oil brings the cure, promptly.

Why suffer so with Neuralgia? St. Jacobs Oil will drive it all away.

So many people become silly in trying to be funny.—Atchison Globe.

Show us a man willing to begin at the bottom, and we will show you a man who will some day get to the top.—Atchison Globe.

This town is not so bad off; a man who advertised for a wife recently got only three replies.—Atchison Globe.

A Scrap of Paper.—She was pale, but calm; it being foreign to her noble nature to strive for unusual effects. "You have deceived me!" she shrieked. "Look! I found it in your pocket. It tells me all!" A scrap of paper! Was it a letter, revealing his fatal passion? Or a receipt showing that he had paid his taxes, and was not, therefore, the enormously wealthy person he professed to be?—Detroit Journal.

City Editor—"In your report of the Smith-Jones wedding you haven't mentioned the beauty of the bride."—Reporter—"I know it. She was one of the plainest women I ever saw." City Editor (testily)—"What difference does that make?"—Town Topics.

Not the Same Thing.—"It is said that the queen of Holland is devoted to dramatic art and takes the deepest interest in amateur acting." "Oh, there must be some mistake. She can hardly do both."—Chicago Evening Post.

Mrs. Youngwon—"George, you know that $20 you gave me to buy a hat?" Mr. Youngwon—"Yes, dear." Mrs. Youngwon—"Well, I've saved the money." Mr. Youngwon—"How? I see you're wearing a new hat." Mrs. Youngwon—"In order to be economical, George, I kept the $20 for pin-money, and had the hat charged."—Roxbury Gazette.

Mrs. Bargain—"What are you worrying about this morning?" Bargain—"I need some new clothes and a bicycle, and I can't make up my mind whether to get the clothes at a store where they give away bicycles, or to buy the bicycle at a shop where they give away clothes."—Bicycling World.

Bill—"What a funny noise that counterfeit dollar makes, doesn't it?" Jill—"Yes; it's 'queer.'"—Yonkers Statesman.

SYRUP OF FIGS

NEVER IMITATED—QUALITY.

THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS

is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

LOUISVILLE, Ky. NEW YORK, N. Y.

MRS. PINKHAM TALKS ABOUT OVARITIS.

Letter from Mrs. Carrie F. Tremper that all Suffering Women Should Read.

Ovaritis or inflammation of the ovaries may result from sudden stopping of the monthly flow, from inflammation of the womb, and many other causes. The slightest indication of trouble with the ovaries should claim your instant attention. It will not cure itself, and a hospital operation with all its terrors may easily result from neglect.

The fullest counsel on this subject can be secured without cost by writing to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., and asking for her advice. Your letter will be confidential and seen by women only.

MRS. CARRIE F. TREMPER, Lake, Ind., whose letter we print, is only one of many that have been cured of ovarian troubles by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I was suffering from congestion of the ovaries, misplacement of the womb, irregular, scanty, and painful menstruation, also kidney trouble. I had let it go on until I could not sit up, and could not straighten my left leg. My physician gave me relief, but failed to cure me. Reading the testimonials of different women, telling what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had done for them, I decided to give it a trial. I had almost given up hopes, as I had suffered untold agony. The first dose helped me. And now, after using eight bottles of Vegetable Compound, one bottle of Blood Purifier, one box of Liver Pills, I am proud to say I am as well as I ever was. I might have saved a large doctor's bill and much suffering, had I tried your precious medicine in the beginning of my sickness. All in the village know I was not expected to live, when I had the first and second attacks. In fact, I had no hope until I began taking your Vegetable Compound. It has saved my life."

A Million Women Have Been Benefited by Mrs. Pinkham's Advice and Medicine

"No use for a duster — there's no dust on BattleAx PLUG It sells too fast"!

Every dealer who has handled Battle Ax knows this to be a fact. There is no old stock of Battle Ax anywhere:—nothing but fresh goods, as Battle Ax sells five times more than any other brand in the world. All who chew it never change.

Remember the name when you buy again.

"GOOD WIVES GROW FAIR IN THE LIGHT OF THEIR WORKS," ESPECIALLY IF THEY USE

SAPOLIO

TAPE WORMS

"A tape worm eighteen feet long at least came on the scene after my taking two CASCARETS. This I am sure has caused my bad health for the past three years. I am still taking Cascarets, the only cathartic worthy of notice by sensible people."
GEO. W. BOWLES, Baird, Mass.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets TRADE MARK REGISTERED REGULATE THE LIVER

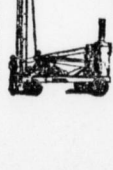
Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken. Weaken, or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c

... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...

Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 513

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

Use Our Well Drills



And make no failures. Write what you need.
LOOMIS & CO. TIFFIN, OHIO.

ALLEN'S ULCERINE SALVE

Is the only sure cure in the world for **Chronic Ulcers, Bone Ulcers, Scrofulous Ulcers, Varicose Ulcers, Gangrene, Fever Sores,** and all **Old Sores.** It never fails. Draws out all poison, saves expense and suffering. Cures permanent. Best salve for **Abscesses, Piles, Burns, Cuts,** and all **Fresh Wounds.** By mail, small, 33c; large, 63c. Book free. **J. F. ALLEN MEDICINE CO., St. Paul, Minn.** Sold by Druggists.

Whiskers Dyed
A Natural Black by
Buckingham's Dye.

Price 50 cents of all druggists or R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H.

Stock Speculators

I have valuable information of a profitable deal now under way. Write for particulars. E. P. J., P. O. Box 2397, New York.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Send for book of testimonials and **10 days' treatment Free.** Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Atlanta, Ga.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

[Advertisement.]

Candidate Shaffer Denies.

Editor Cameron County Press:

Through the kindness of a soldier friend I have been furnished with a copy of a letter, which is being circulated throughout the county, and being used against me as a campaign issue. I submit the letter together with my affidavit, for publication, denying the whole as a fabrication of falsehoods. A copy of all will be given to the other county papers for publication also.

C. W. SHAFFER,
Democratic candidate for county Treasurer.

COPY OF LETTER.

Erie, Pa., Oct., 25th, 1898.

Mr. George Barker,
Emporium, Pa.,
Sir and Comrade:—

Yours just at hand and in reply will say that that fellow Shaffer did say that the old soldiers were trying to drain the U. S. Treasury as fast as they could, and that the President ought to veto every pension bill that came before him. Shaffer also said "What are you drawing a pension for? We do not know you were in the army."

He also said that the government had paid the men all it owed them and that they had no more right to a pension than he (Shaffer) had. Now this conversation was heard by three or four men. I do not recall the names but am sure that F. M. Overhiser was one of them.

I was very much surprised to hear that any party in Cameron county should nominate a man of that kind for the office of County Treasurer.

I think the party must be hard up for timber and am only sorry that I cannot be there to help defeat him.

You are at liberty to show this to C. Shaffer and also to have it printed if you wish to do so, and now tell all the "old boys" to pull off their coats and not sleep night or day until a man of that stamp is so deeply buried under good loyal votes that his friends (if he has any) will never find him. We are all well and hope all our friends there are the same. Give my fraternal regards to all the boys who wore the blue.

Yours fraternally,
J. F. HAVER.

[AFFIDAVIT.]

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } SS:
COUNTY OF CAMERON, }

Personally appeared before me, C. W. Shaffer, who being first duly sworn according to law deposes and says that he is the same person named in the above letter; that he never said to J. F. Haver, or any other person, "that the old soldiers were trying to drain the United States Treasury as fast as they could, and that the President ought to veto every pension bill that came before him; that the government had paid the men all it owed them and they had no right to a pension."

Deponent further says that Samuel N. Shaffer, father of deponent, was a member of Co. A, 22nd Pennsylvania cavalry and served during the civil war as a private and is now receiving a pension from the United States Government, and further that Lyman E. Shaffer, brother of deponent is now a member of Co. B. 8th, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and has just returned from Cuba whe-e he was engaged in the recent war between United States and Spain. Deponent further says that the above letter from J. F. Haver to George Barker dated at Erie, Pa., Oct. 25th, 1898 is false in its entirety, and further that said F. M. Overhiser advises deponent that he does not remember ever hearing dependent making the statements alleged in the above letter.

C. W. SHAFFER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st, day of October, A. D., 1898.

M. M. LARRABEE.
Justice of the Peace.

[AFFIDAVIT.]

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } SS:
COUNTY OF CAMERON. }

Personally appeared before me, F. M. Overhiser, who being first duly sworn according to law deposes and says that he is the same person named in the above letter, and that he does not have any recollection of the conversation between said J. F. Haver and C. W. Shaffer referred to in above letter from J. F. Haver.

F. M. OVERHISER.

Sworn and subscribed to this 1st day of November, A. D., 1898.

C. JAY GOODNOUGH,
Prothonotary.

Ladies' fleece lined underwear, at Mrs. Bardwell's.

While you are waiting for the election returns next Tuesday night, go to the vacant store room opposite Dodson's pharmacy, where you can procure a substantial meal for 25c.

The sermon in the M. E. Church will be to the children. Subject: "She bears the children." Children's choir will conduct the music. Infants baptismal service at 10:30 a. m. Subject of illustrated sermon in the evening: "Connecting link between time and eternity."

Soothing, healing, cleansing, De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve is the implacable enemy of sores, burns and wounds. It never fails to cure Piles. You may rely upon it. R. C. Dodson. 45ly

A near-by farmer, studying economy says the Cochranton Times, mixed sawdust with cornmeal fed to the chickens. It worked so well he gradua lly reduced the quantity of meal, until the ration was all sawdust. About this time a white hen stole her nest, and, after reposing three weeks on 13 eggs, she came off with 12 wooden-legged chickens and one woodpecker.

To the Old Soldiers.

I desire, through the columns of the PRESS, in order to vindicate myself, to make this statement:

Some time ago in conversation with Mr. Charles Shaffer, he said "that the soldiers ought not to draw a pension, it was simply robbing the Government; that the soldier knew at the time of his enlistment just what he would receive for his services."

This conversation took place some time before I even knew he aspired to the office of County Treasurer, and after he was nominated I repeated our conversation to several old soldiers and Mr. Shaffer denied it, calling me a liar to the old soldiers, saying it was a plan to defeat him. Now, neither Mr. Thomas nor any one else knew anything about this so it cannot be said that I told it for political purposes, for I should have done the same thing had such a man been running for office on my own ticket.

GEO. BARKER.

Oct. 31st, 1898.

Sworn to before me this second day of November, 1898.

M. M. LARRABEE, J. P.

[AFFIDAVIT.]

Erie, Pa., Oct. 25th. 1898.

Mr. George Barker,
Emporium, Pa.
Sir and Comrade:

Yours just at hand and in reply will say that that fellow Shaffer did say that the OLD SOLDIERS were trying to drain the U. S. Treasury as fast as they could and that the President ought to veto every pension bill that came before him. Shaffer also said, "What are you drawing a pension for. We don't know that you were in the army."

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I was very much surprised to hear that any party in Cameron county should nominate a man of that kind for County Treasurer. I think the party must be hard up for timber, and I am only sorry that I cannot be there to help defeat him.

You are at liberty to show this to C. Shaffer and also to have it printed if you wish to do so, and tell all the "old boys" to pull off their coats and not sleep night or day until a man of that stamp is so deeply buried under good loyal votes that his friends (if he has any) will never find him. We are all well and hope all our friends there are the same. Give my fraternal regards to all the boys who wore the blue.

Yours fraternally,
J. F. HAVER.

Erie County, SS:

Erie, Pa., Oct. 31st, 1898.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman, in and for said county, J. F. Haver, who being duly sworn deposes and says the within statements signed by him are true and correct as stated.

J. F. HAVER.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 31st day of October, A.D., 1898.

C. SMALLEY,
Alderman.

Pressed Bricks.

An attachment for $30,000 has been issued on the Appert Glass Works at Port Allegany.

John McDonald will do honor to the bench and will be elected by a handsome majority.

The recent discovery of oil on the Finn farm has thrown Olean into a fever of excitement.

John McDonald. our candidate for Associate Judge, will make an honest official and dignify the bench.

A bear weighing 380 pounds was killed on Cowley Hill, Potter county, last week by Robert Mackey.

Chas. M. Thomas is a responsible business man and you cannot make a mistake by electing him County Treasurer. Vote for Thomas.

Mr. A. H. Buckland, one of Ridgway's prominent citizens, dropped dead on Mill street of that borough, last Friday evening. Heart disease was the cause.

The Supreme Court has decided that the excess check given by a conductor to a passenger, when a fare is paid on the train, does not have to have a revenue stamp.

Port Allegany is to have a town clock that will cost $575 and E. B. Dolley & Co. have headed a popular subscription with $300. Emporium ought to make a similar move.

In case Mr. C. M. Thomas is elected County Treasurer his deposits will be made at the First National Bank of Emporium, as usually made by other treasurers. County orders will be accepted the same as checks. Every woodsman should vote for C. M. Thomas.

If you don't care for oysters don't go to the supper at Mr. A. Hockley's this evening, for the ladies of the Presbyterian church are going to serve oysters in the most appetizing styles, from half-past five o'clock this evening until all are served.

At the annual reunion of the Bucktail regiment held at Kennett Square, Philadelphia, recently, it was decided that the sons and daughters of the members be admitted to full membership in order to perpetuate the association. Gettysburg was chosen for the next place of meeting.

ALL AROUND THE COUNTY.

First Fork.

It is reported here that Mr. Ed Bowers has bought the Millard Wykoff farm and has left John Mahon (familarly known as chicken John) the First Fork stage driver, move in.

A good many of our farmers were a little slow getting their potatoes out, and "jack frost" nipped a good many of them.

The numerous candidates are going the rounds now, and Campbell Floyd, the democratic candidate for Associate Judge was up on Friday with a box of "Square Timber" cigars, looking up the voters. He says he thinks he is old enough and gray enough for Judge.

Chauncey Logue captured another bear in his trap, a few days ago. If Chaunce gets after a bear he might as well give in.

A large party of hunters are down today, (Monday) from Austin, hunting near Soll Ross' place.

Buckwalter.

Train No. 6 was about five hours late, Tuesday on account of a wreck at Wilcox.

Fred Norton made a flying trip to the county seat on Wednesday.

Claud Lyons was seen passing through our burg, Wednesday, but failed to stop. It must be broke up.

We have a few old women who have almost gone crazy over telling one anothers fortunes with tea grounds. God help them.

Mrs. Mike Hilliard is slowly improving.

Pete the happy pumper of the P. & E. R.R. Co., at this place, claims that he can cut more wood than any other man on the Creek.

Jno. Lawson and his happy crew are helping Martin Lawson's crew putting in new ties on the siding.

Luie ought to get his elbows padded or pad that pump.

Frank Judd, of Emporium, drove through our burg on Friday.

We understand that there is a certain young man in our town who is going to start a dress maker shop. He can be seen every night going up the track with a dress, apron or something else in that line.

H. F. Kresge is moving to DuBois this week where he accepted a position from the Diamond Meat Market Co.

Farmer Kresge made a visit to Emporium, Wednesday.

Heath & Kresge have a large force of men on their telegraph line. All messages, we understand, will be sent until the 1st of January at reduced rates.

Mr. Thos. Norton had the largest lot of honey on the Creek this year.

The water spout tore off the stove pipe of one of the coaches of No. 9, on Tuesday morning.

C. M. Kresge is seen hobbling around with one of his home-made canes. Glad to see you Chas. Hope you will soon be able to go without any.

Miss Carrie Spay is about to leave for York state where she intends to make her future home. While here she has made many friends who will miss her when she has gone.

We understand that a liars club is about to be organized here, We have some people who will make very good members.

W. C. Heath is quite busy of late making rabbit pens.

Now let every Republican get out Nov. 8. Put your shoulder to the wheel and roll in a large majority, rain or shine.

Pat Curnes, who broke his leg at this place a month ago is reported getting along nicely.

Geo. Spay made our burg a visit over Sunday.

Fred Norton, one af Buckwalter's prominent young men has business at Port Allegany this week.

A neat looking young man drove into Mike Hilliard's, Friday evening and stayed over night. He got up about five a. m. and went to the barn and got his robe and has not been seen since. We learned that the rig was stolen from Austin, and the sheriff of that county took the rig back on Sunday.

The P. & E. work crew has been around our burg the past few days.

Mr. Tom Norton and son Luie are hauling the goods of H. F. Kresge to the station.

Rev. Mulliner spent Sunday with the Norton family.

We hear some strong talk by a few of our friends, we don't know but think it is a love affair.

John Kelly of Emporium passed through our city on Sunday.

W. H. Weaver, of Emporium spent Sunday in our burg the guest of A. Kresge.

Boys think of that song, "Once I was single and my pockets did jingle, oh, how I wish I was single again."

A graphophone entertainment was given in the school house last Tuesday night to a full house, Everybody seemed to be well pleased.

SNOW BALL.

Driftwood.

Republicans, follow Davy Crockett's advice: "Be sure your right, then go ahead." Mark an X at the top of the Republican column, then go ahead.

What Representative can best serve the interests of his constituents, he who is, except for eight or ten days of the legislative session, "absent and not voting", or he who is on hand from the beginning to the end of the session and places himself on record in favor of ALL GOOD bills and against ALL BAD ones? As "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty" so is it also the price that representatives pay for the legislative benefits their respective districts receive. Our representative cannot devote nine-tenths of the time the legislature is in session to the practice of his profession one hundred and fifty miles away from the seat of legislation and do justice to his constituents. Voters, elect "Eternal Vigilance Mullin" and feel assumed the county's interests will be faithfully served.

The Cameron County Teachers' Institute, in the resolutions adopted at the close of its session here, strongly endorsed the Compulsory School Law, and the law establishing High Schools in Townships, and adds: "That the interest manifested in the public schools by the Legislature demands our thanks and we would respectfully pray a continuation of the same liberal policy." Listen voters, if the school teachers in our county, in whom we all have the greatest confidence of being able to distinguish between that which is good and that which is evil, can so strongly endorse laws enacted by the Republican party can we make a great mistake by continuing that party in power? We rely for the future of our children upon the judgment and integrity of the teachers of our public schools. Should we reject their judgment on economic questions when those questions directly affect the schools? The Democratic party, whose representatives have been hopelessly in the minority for years, are trying to claim credit for having enacted laws that have so manifestly benefitted the State, but they can mislead no person who will give the matter a thought. The Republican majority is responsible for those laws and the voters should see that the party which has "manifested such interest in and accorded such liberal treatment to our public schools", is continued in power.

The Democrats urge as a reason for Hon. C. W. Stone's defeat that he voted for the "Dingley Bill" which placed a tariff on hides, against which the tanning interests were working.

The fact of the matter is that Mr. Stone bitterly fought the tariff on hides both in and out of committee, bringing to bear against it every influence he could command, just as he fought for and gained an increase in the tariff on lumber, which so materially benefited his district.

He voted for the "Dingley Bill" as a whole, because the people, by an over whelming voice, had demanded a change of policy from that of free trade to protection. He could not place himself on record against a policy that the people were demanding because he could not accomplish for his district all that he desired. Would Sibley have accomplished as much? No! He would have accomplished nothing and in addition to having a tariff on hides we would have had a lighter tariff on lumber which would have practically killed our lumber interests. This is but one comparison; there are dozens more which could be quoted as reasons for Mr. Stone's re-election did space permit.

The satement is made that Sibley money is turning the political sentiment of the county against the Republican ticket. The most forcible way for the Republican voters to refute the statement is by rolling up a handsome majority for the entire Republican ticket.

Vote the democratic ticket and you give countenance to the statement; vote the Republican ticket and you give the lie to the individual, or party, who intimates that you place a commercial value upon your right of suffrage.

The Republicans of this district have the satisfaction of knowing they have done, and are doing, nothing to debauch politics.

Their candidates stand squarely upon their records. They do not ask the voter to barter away his right of suffrage for a mess of potage. But they DO ASK HIM TO CALMLY AND CAREFULLY CONSIDER THE ISSUES and the records of the respective candidates, and then cast his vote as his judgement dictates is right, and for the best interests of the county. If the voters do this Republican success is assured as Republicanism stands for clean and honest government of Nation, State and county.

CHARLES M. THOMAS.

"Charley" Thomas strongly appeals to the voters as being the proper man to elect for County Treasurer. Beginning as a day laborer in the woods he has, by careful, energetic management of his resources, added to his lumbering and other interests until he stands to-day one of the substantial men of the county, and an example of what an honest and energetic man can accomplish.

He did not sit idly waiting for opportunities (or public office;) he created the opportunities and to this fact alone he is indebted for getting ahead in the world.

Except for the covert reflections of political opponents, not a harsh word can be uttered against Mr. Thomas. But many are the generous acts accredited to him. In Driftwood borough where he resided for years, his one-time neighbors take pride in testifying to his honesty, uprightness and generosity.

When a man's neighbors, people who know him thoroughly through a daily intercourse, testify to his worth, he is a good man to tie to when the people have offices of public trust to fill.

He does not go around extending the political "glad hand" only when a political campaign is in progress. His right hand of fellowship and aid is extended to his fellow men at ALL times.

Being a man of thorough business methods, whose honesty and reliability are beyond question, he deserves, and should receive every Republican vote in the county, as well as the vote of every man, irrespective of party, who believes that public office is a public trust and that only trustworthy men should be elected to them.

ALL SORTS.

Use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for your cough, on chest or lungs. It is truly a wonderful medicine. No other remedy has made so many remarkable cures. Price 25c.

Earthenware sleepers are in use on some of the Japanese railroads.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup cures a cough or cold in short order. One bottle of this wonderful remedy will effect a cure. It is absolutely the best cough syrup made. Price 25c.

On an average the letters received by the German emperor number 600 a day.

History will tell about "Dewey" Hobson, Sampson and Americans protecting themselves from serious throat diseases by using "Armstrong's Diphtheria and Quinsey Drops." The greatest throat remedy in the world. Sold by druggist, R. C. Dodson. 6ly

Protestants in France only number rather less than two per cent of the population.

When you ask for De Witt's Witch Hazel salve don't accept a counterfeit or imitation. There are more cases of Piles being cured by this, than all others combined. R. C. Dodson. 45ly

A nutmeg tree of the largest size will produce no more than five pounds of nutmegs.

A cough is not like a fever. It does not have to run a certain course. Cure it quickly and effectually with One Minute Cough Cure, the best remedy for all ages and for the most severe cases. We recommend it because it's good. R. C. Dodson. 45ly

The dew that is annually deposited on the surface of England is equal to five inches of rain.

Constipation prevents the body from ridding itself of waste matter. De Witt's Little Early Risers will remove the trouble and cure sick Headache, Billousness, Inactive Liver and clear the Complexion. Small, sugar coated, don't gripe or cause nausea. R. C. Dodson. 45ly

The number of cigarettes made in North Carolina last year was 27,794,000 less than the year before.

Old fashions in dress may be revived, but no old-fashioned medicine can replace Chamberlain's Colic. Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For sale by L. Taggart. Oct.

After a trial of two sessions daily in the high schools of Cleveland a return has been made to the one-session plan.

Overcome evil with good. Overcome your coughs and colds with One Minute Cough Cure. It is so good children cry for it. It cures croup, bronchitis, pneumonia, grippe and all throat and lung diseases. R. C. Dodson. 45ly

The oyster is one of the strongest of creatures, and the force required to open it is more than 1,300 times its own weight.

Late to bed and early to rise, prepares a man for his home in the skies. But early to bed and a Little Early Riser, the pill that makes life longer and better and wiser. R. C. Dodson. 45ly

Many a household is saddened by death because of the failure to keep on hand a safe and absolute certain cure for croup such as One Minute Cough Cure. See that your little ones are protected against emergency. R. C. Dodson. 45ly

THE CRAFTY SPANIARDS

Postponing Proposed Peace Settlements Until After the Election.

WANT DEMOCRATS TO WIN.

Hope the Americans Will Be Less Aggressive if the Vote Does Not Appear to Sustain President McKinley's Administration.

A special dispatch from Washington tells of the receipt of a cablegram from Paris which indicates that the Spanish representatives in the peace commission have shown within the last ten days a remarkable and significant determination to postpone settlement of all questions coming before the commission. They give different excuses for not taking up certain matters which have been hanging fire and which could readily be disposed of without forther delay. They are undoubtedly living in hope that conditions will change and that they will be in a better position than they are today to insist upon concessions which the American commissioners do not intend to grant.

Spain's intentions in regard to the Philippines are apparently indicated by her action in dispatching the auxiliary cruiser Buenos Ayres loaded with arms and ammunition to Iloilo. Against the expressed opposition of the United States and in violation of the position she herself assumes in the matter of the dispatch of reinformements to the American military and naval forces at Manila, the Buenos Ayres was sent to that point.

DEWEY SCENTS TROUBLE.

Rear Admiral Dewey has reported the arrival of the Spanish auxiliary cruiser at Iloilo. He adds that he is reliably informed that she has on board 6,000 stands of rifles, 11 quick firing guns and a large quantity of ammunition for the use of the garrison at that point. The Buenos Ayres will be retained at Iloilo for the purpose of attacking any insurgent men-of-war which Aguinaldo may send to the islands to the southward of Luzon.

Admiral Dewey several weeks ago reported that the Spanish consul at Singapore was expecting the arrival of the Buenos Ayres. No action was then taken by the administration for the reason that when the Spanish government, through the French embassy here, asked permission to send supplies to the Spanish garrisons in islands other than Luzon Mr. Moore, then assistant secretary of state, and now secretary of the American peace commission, declined positively to permit what he termed a violation of the peace protocol.

SPANIARDS BANK ON DEMOCRATS

It should not be overlooked that although the Spaniards have left Porto Rico, they have still 120,000 men under arms in Cuba, more than the total strength of the United States army.

They are, therefore, in a position to give the United States trouble should they determine to press their claims for greater consideration in the peace settlement.

It is believed in diplomatic circles in Washington that the Spaniards are counting upon Democratic victories at the polls next Tuesday in a number of states like New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Iowa, that are usually Republican, and that they will be strengthened in their position by the arguments that the American people do not sustain President McKinley in the attitude of his administration on the questions arising from the war. Democratic success at the polls, with the possible loss of congress, will not only hamper President McKinley at home, but make serious trouble for him and the American people in the great diplomatic battle that is to be fought out in Paris.

A BOOMERANG

The Political Conspirators' Latest Move in the Senatorial Campaign.

CAMPAIGN TRICK THAT FAILED.

How Editors of Representative Republican Papers of Pennsylvania Generally View the Attack on Senator Quay.

As yet there is no evidence that implicates Senator Quay in wrongdoing and the chances are that his enemies have overplayed their game, in which case a reaction is likely to set in that will make Senator Quay stronger than ever.—Reading Times.

As the case now stands it is a prosecution for political effect, and Senator Quay will lose none of his supporters and his enemies will gain nothing. Were the names of the prosecutors revealed it certainly could be shown that their action was inspired by political hate or personal spite.—Hazleton Sentinel.

As the case now stands the Quay forces will not be weakened to the extent of a single vote by reason of it. To be effective the case must be stripped of all mystery and the prosecutors must come to the front and convince the people that the case is not political in its character nor instigated for political ends.—Wilkesbarre Record.

The bitterness of a grain of strychnine can be tasted in 600,000 grains of water.

The Wyoming wool clip this year weighed 14,000,000 pounds.

From New Zealand.

I am very pleased to state that since I took the agency of Chamberlain's medicines the sale has been very large, more especially of the Cough Remedy. In two years I have sold more of this particular remedy than of all other makes for the previous five years. As to its efficacy, I have been informed by scores of persons of the good results they have received from it, and know its value from the use of it in my own household. It is so pleasant to take that we have to place the bottle beyond the reach of the children. E. J. SCANLEBURY. For sale by L. Taggart Nov.

It takes 37 specially constructed and equipped steamers to keep the sub marine telegraph cables of the world in repair.

The Best Plaster.

A piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on to the affected parts is superior to any plaster. When troubled with a pain in the chest or side, or lame back, give it a trial. You are certan to be more than pleased with the prompt relief which it affords. Pain Balm is also a certain cure for rheumatism. For sale by L. Taggart. Nov.

Cuba's tobacco output this year will be 50,000 bales.

Anxious Mother:

If one child has Diphtheria the rest may have it. To prevent, check and cure it, the best known remedy is Arm. strong's Diphtheria and Quinsy Drops.

Mexico has had 55 presidents since 1821. Of these, 16 have died violent deaths.

Diphtheria.

The quick sure cure for all throat diseases is Armstrong's Diphtheria and Quinsy Drops.

Australian rabbit skins are being converted into sealskins for the American trade.

A Sure Sign of Croup.

Hoarseness in a child that is subject to croup is a sure indication of the approach of the disease. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough has appeared, it will prevent the attack. Many mothers who have croupy children always keep this remedy at hand and find that it saves them much trouble and worry. It can always be depended upon and is pleasant to take. For sale by L. Taggart. Nov.

New theatres to be erected in Paris will hereafter have to be approachable from all sides.

Discovered by a Woman.

Another great discovery has been made, and that too, by a lady in this country. "Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest test, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly, and could not sleep. She finally discovered a way to recovery, by purchasing of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and was so much relieved on taking first dose that she slept all night; and with two bottles, has been absolutely cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz.' Thus writes W. C. Hamnick & Co., of Shelby, N. C. Trial bottle free at L. Taggart's Drug Store. Regular size 50c and $1.00. Every bottle guaranteed.

Kangaroo tails have appeared again in London. The shipment of 500 last year was quickly sold for soup, as was that of 1,000 tails this year.

Yellow Jaundice Cured.

Suffering humanity should be supplied with every means possible for its relief. It is with pleasure we publish the following: "This is to certify that I was a terrible sufferer from Yellow Jaundice for over six months, and was treated by some of the best physicians in our city and all to no avail. Dr. Bell, our druggist, recommended Electric Bitters; and after taking two bottles, I was entirely cured. I now take great pleasure in recommending them to any person suffering from this terrible malady. I am gratefully yours, M. A. Hogarty, Lexington, Ky." Sold by L. Taggart Druggist.

The once vast tea trade of the Chinese port of Amoy is decreasing so rapidly that it seems likely to disappear altogether before long.

Wanted.

Ladies and gentlemen suffering from throat and lung difficulties to call at our store for a sample bottle of Otto's Cure. We confidently recommend it as a cure for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. It will stop a cough quicker than any other known remedy. We believe it will cure you. Large sizes 50c. and 25c. Sold by R. C. Dodson. 33-15-ly

Great Excitement in Town.

Over the remarkable cures by the grand specific, Bacon's Celery King, which acts as a natural laxative, stimulates the digestive organs, regulates the liver and kidneys and is nature's great healer and health renewer. If you have kidney, liver and blood disorder do not delay but call at our store for a free trial package. R. C. Dodson. Large sizes 50c. and 25c. 33-15ly

The River Nile has a fall of only six inches in 1,000 miles.

The sooner a cough or cold is cured without harm to the sufferer the better. Lingering colds are dangerous, a Hacking cough is distressing. One minute Cough Cure quickly cures it. Why suffer when such a cough cure is within reach? It is pleasant to the taste. R. C. Dodson. 45ly

An Australian sporting paper records a 90 foot jump by a kangaroo.

PILES Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays the itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is prepared for Piles and Itching of the private parts. Every box is warranted. By druggists, by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents and $1.00. WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING CO., Props., Cleveland, Ohio.

For sale by R. C. Dodson.